



**FOREIGN
BROADCAST
INFORMATION
SERVICE**

Daily Report

China

**FBIS-CHI-94-065
Tuesday
5 April 1994**

Daily Report

China

FBIS-CHI-94-065

CONTENTS

5 April 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

General

UN Delegate Links Population, Economic Development [XINHUA]	1
UN Holds Training Course on Power Station Technologies [XINHUA]	1
International Spark Program Symposium Opens in Hangzhou [XINHUA]	1
XINHUA Notes Paris Club Dissolved on 1 Apr	1
XINHUA on U.S. Comments on Rescuing Gorazde by Force	2

U.S. & Canada

Tian Jiyun Meets Canadian Business Delegation [XINHUA]	2
'Roundup' Views AT&T Chairman's Calls For MFN Extension [XINHUA]	2
New Book on U.S.-China Relations Noted [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 1 Apr]	3

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Qiao Shi Meets New Zealand Parliament Speaker [XINHUA]	5
Meets With Vice President [XINHUA]	5
Thai Foreign Minister Meets Chinese Vice Foreign Minister [XINHUA]	5
Malaysia's Maybank Opens Representative Office in Beijing [XINHUA]	6
110 Water Pumps Donated to Philippines [XINHUA]	6

Near East & South Asia

Two Chinese Technicians Kidnapped in Yemen [XINHUA]	6
Joint Venture Paper Mill Discussed With Bangladesh [XINHUA]	6
Pakistan Asks Afghanistan To Help Release Abducted Chinese [XINHUA]	6

Sub-Saharan Africa

Eritrean President Arrives on 5-Day Visit 4 Apr [XINHUA]	7
Confers With Jiang Zemin [XINHUA]	7

West Europe

Wu Xueqian Vice Chairman Meets Former French Adviser [XINHUA]	8
Xie Qimei Hosts Banquet for Waldheim, Delegation [XINHUA]	8
Jiang Enzhu Meets Former French Adviser [XINHUA]	8
Finnish Prime Minister Interviewed on Ties With Beijing [XINHUA]	9

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Political & Social

Zhu Rongji on 'Stern Punishment' of Xi Yang [Hong Kong MING PAO 5 Apr]	10
Li Peng Issues Rules on Teaching Achievements [XINHUA]	10
Jiang Zemin, Others Plant Trees [XINHUA]	10
Relatives Say Wei Jingsheng Still Detained	11
Public Security Refuses Comment [AFP]	11
Security Department Investigates [XINHUA]	12

Wei Under House Arrest [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 5 Apr]	12
Activist Zhai Weimin Released From 3-Week Detention [Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS 5 Apr]	12
Crowds Honor Dead Ancestors in Beijing, Police Watch [AFP]	12
Justice Ministry Releases Prisoner Figures [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	13
Beijing Announces Sports Drug Abuse Policy [XINHUA]	13
Statistics on Illegal Emigration, Smuggling Cases [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	14
Article Hails Successful Conclusion of NPC Session [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	15
University Graduates Face Good Job Opportunities [XINHUA]	15
Beijing Set To Train More High-Level Specialists [XINHUA]	16
Beijing Radio Inaugurates Literary, Art Station [XINHUA]	16
NONGCHUN SHENGHUO BAO To Start Publication Soon [19 Mar]	16
Statistics on Living Standards of Peasants [XINHUA]	16
Correction—Compact Disc of Zhou Enlai Speeches Released	17

Economic & Agricultural

Inflation Reaches 39.3 Percent in 35 Largest Cities [AFP]	17
Cities Experience Inflation [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	17
Statistics Indicate Sharp Price Rises [XINHUA]	18
Commissions Outline Plans To Develop Scientific Sector [XINHUA]	18
Minister Urges Developing 'Pillar Industries' [RENMIN RIBAO 29 Mar]	19
Regulations on Export Commodity Quotas [GUOJI SHANGBAO 1 Mar]	20
Official Discusses Ramifications of GATT, MFN [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 9 Apr]	22
State To Introduce Standard Employee Qualifications [CHINA DAILY 5 Apr]	23
Government Postpones Interbank Foreign Exchange System [Tokyo KYODO]	24
New Law To Suppress Unfair Trade, Monopolies Considered [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 9 Apr]	24
Provisional Regulations on Land Appreciation Tax Published [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 9 Apr]	25
Foreigners Said Cheating Joint Venture Partners [CHINA DAILY 4 Apr]	26
Circular Reveals Serious Exaggeration of Output Value [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	26
Beijing's First Stock Offerings Meet 'Tepid' Demand [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 9 Apr]	27
Joint-Venture Enterprises To Build Large Power Units [XINHUA]	27
Shanghai Opens Nationwide Foreign Currency Trading Center [XINHUA]	28
Yangtze River Valley Leads in Joint-Stock Economy [XINHUA]	28
'Hope Project' Aids Education of Children in Poor Areas [XINHUA]	28
Regulations on Mineral Rights Fees [XINHUA]	29
Government Plans To Set Up Grain Risk Funds [XINHUA]	32
Fodder Industry Develops Rapidly [XINHUA]	32

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

East Region

Anhui Province 'Key' Light Industrial Base [XINHUA]	33
Anhui Constructs Eight New Coal Mines [XINHUA]	33
Fujian Governor Discusses Government Work [Fuzhou Radio]	33
Fujian Develops Land Use Market, Sets Standards [XINHUA]	33
Foreign Investment Said Crucial in Pudong [CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) 3-9 Apr]	34
Real Estate Spring Fair Opens in Shanghai [XINHUA]	34
Infrastructure Attracts Investors to Zhejiang [XINHUA]	35
Zhejiang Industrial Output Increases by 40% [XINHUA]	35

Central-South Region

Guangdong Secretary Inspects Six Cities 14-24 Mar [Guangzhou Radio]	36
Guangdong Governor Discusses Expressway Plans [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	36
Guangdong Sets Goal of More Foreign Investment [XINHUA]	37

Striking Traders in Guangdong Resume Business [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 2 Apr]	37
Villagers Attack Police Station in Huizhou [Guangzhou Radio]	38
Five Arrested for Assaulting Police in Huizhou [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 5 Apr]	38
Farmers Protest in Guangdong's Huiyang County [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 5 Apr]	39
Experts Report on Guangdong Water Resources Crisis [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	39
Guangdong Governor on Ties With Hong Kong [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 26 Feb]	40
Unauthorized Trade Unions Emerge in Guangdong [Hong Kong TANGTAI 15 Mar]	43
Article on Use of Fake Military License Plates [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 24 Feb]	44
Guangxi Secretary, Congress Chairman on NPC Spirit [Nanning Radio]	45
Guangxi Benefits From UN-Aided Project [XINHUA]	46
Hainan Puts Forward Industrial Upgrading Projects [XINHUA]	46
Wuhan Housing Cooperatives Benefit Residents [XINHUA]	47
Disaster Reduction Association Founded in Henan [XINHUA]	47
Henan Highway Construction Promotes Economy [XINHUA]	47
Hunan Praised for Reeducation-Through-Labor Work [Changsha Radio]	47
Shenzhen Mayor on Plan To Simplify Port Procedures [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 23 Mar]	48
Shenzhen Generates 6 Billion Yuan Tax Revenue [Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD 1 Apr]	48
Ten Hong Kong People Become Shenzhen CPPCC Members [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE] ...	49
Self-Employed Traders Go on Strike in Zhuhai [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 1 Apr]	49

Southwest Region

Guizhou Uses Foreign Funds To Promote Agriculture [XINHUA]	50
Guizhou Introduces Measures on Land Policy [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	50
Sichuan Develops Sister City Ties With States [XINHUA]	50
Chongqing Takes Measures To Curb Commodity Prices [ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE]	51
State-Owned Firms in Chongqing Incur Major Losses [ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE]	51
Varieties of Markets Multiply in Sichuan [XINHUA]	52
Lu Huimin Addresses Tibet Personnel Meeting [XIZANG RIBAO 4 Mar]	52
Editorial Views Tibet's United Front Work [XIZANG RIBAO 2 Mar]	53
Tibet Makes Headway in Infrastructure Construction [Lhasa Radio]	54
Yunnan Secretary Reviews Kunming Police Parade [Kunming Radio]	55
Yunnan Party Chief on Development Issues [Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO 1 Mar]	55
Governor Addresses Yunnan Congress Presidium [Kunming Radio]	57

North Region

Chen Xitong, Others Donate to 'Hope Project' [XINHUA]	58
Hebei Secretary Talks With Cotton Growers [HEBEI RIBAO 24 Mar]	59
Hebei Secretary Speaks Before NPC on 14 Mar [HEBEI RIBAO 15 Mar]	60
Shanxi Farmers Develop Fish Farming [XINHUA]	60
Tianjin Offers Help in Three Gorges Area [XINHUA]	61

Northeast Region

Northeast Works To Protect Water Resources [XINHUA]	61
Heilongjiang's Xie Yong on Public Security Work [Harbin Radio]	62
Heilongjiang Holds Foreign Affairs Work Conference [Harbin Radio]	63
Heilongjiang Holds Standing Committee Meeting [Harbin Radio]	63
Heilongjiang Joint-Stock Oilfield Improves [XINHUA]	64
Heilongjiang Propaganda, Ideological Forum Ends [Harbin Radio]	64
Jilin Governor Views Industrial Priorities [Changchun Radio]	65
Jilin Holds Agricultural Development Conference [Changchun Radio]	66
Jilin Peasants Improve Living Standard [Changchun Radio]	67
High-Tech Zone To Increase Agriculture in Jilin [XINHUA]	67
Drilling in Horqin Region Produces Crude Oil, Gas [Shenyang Radio]	67
Liaoning Governor Attends Youth Federation Meeting [Shenyang Radio]	68
Liaoning Holds Meeting on Curbing Inflation [Shenyang Radio]	68
Liaoning Holds Meeting on Grain, Oil Prices [Shenyang Radio]	68

Liaoning Commentary Urges Curbing Price Hikes [Shenyang Radio]	69
Liaoning Readjusts State-Cooperative Business [Shenyang Radio]	70
Liaoning Views Promoting Export-Oriented Agriculture [Shenyang Radio]	70
Bankrupt Shenyang Enterprises Ruled Shut Down [XINHUA]	70
Industry Absorbs Half of Liaoning's Surplus Labor [XINHUA]	71
High-Technology Improves Liaoning Industry [XINHUA]	71
Liaoning Becomes 'Self-Sufficient' in Grain, Pork [XINHUA]	72
Increased Funds Bolster Liaoning Transport [XINHUA]	72
Liaoning Citizens' Savings Deposits Reported [Shenyang Radio]	73
Liaoning Develops Press, Publication Activities [Shenyang Radio]	73
Liaoning Cracks Down on Pornography [Shenyang Radio]	73

Northwest Region

Region Actively Works To End Poverty [XINHUA]	73
Gansu Secretary Speaks at Provincial Meeting [Lanzhou Radio]	74
Gansu Secretary Completes Tour of Dingxi [Lanzhou Radio]	75
Former Gansu Official's Son Executed After Outcry [AFP]	75
Gansu Sends Cadres to Rural, Impoverished Areas [Lanzhou Radio]	75
Residents Along River in Gansu Grow Prosperous [XINHUA]	76
Ningxia High-Tech Zone Said Developing Quickly [XINHUA]	76
Ningxia Increases Construction of Market Mechanisms [XINHUA]	76
Ningxia Reports 1993 Industrial Growth Figures [NINGXIA RIBAO 13 Feb]	77
Farming Conditions Improve in Ningxia Poor Areas [XINHUA]	78
Education Project Helps Improve Ningxia Literacy [XINHUA]	78
Qinghai Provincial Congress Session Concludes [Xining Radio]	79
Qinghai Officials Visit Poor Muslim Families [Xining Radio]	80
Qinghai Judicial Administrative Conference Ends [Xining Radio]	80
Cellular Mobile Phone Calls Available in Qinghai [XINHUA]	80
Water Control Projects Benefit Qinghai Harvests [XINHUA]	81
Xinjiang Congress Session Elects Chairman, Closes [XINJIANG RIBAO 3 Mar]	81
New Regional Chairman Abudurexiti Interviewed [XINJIANG RIBAO 3 Mar]	82
Xinjiang Establishes Telecommunication Network [XINHUA]	82
TV Spreads Culture Among Kazak Herders in Xinjiang [XINHUA]	83

PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

RENMIN RIBAO Article Calls For Mainland, Taiwan Consensus [OVERSEAS EDITION 1 Apr]	84
--	----

TAIWAN

Defense Minister on Troop Drawdown [Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO 25 March]	85
Taipei May Build Communications Station on Spratly Island [Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO 21 Mar]	85
Taipei Revises Strategy for Automobile Industry [Taipei Radio]	85

HONG KONG & MACAO

Hong Kong

Journalists, Political Groups Condemn Xi Yang Sentence [Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST 5 Mar]	86
MING PAO Statement [5 Apr]	86
Civil Servants Urged To Stay On After 1997 [RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION 1 Apr]	87
Reorganization at Hong Kong, Macao Affairs Office [Hong Kong WEN WEI PO 5 Apr]	88

Macao

Meeting Marks Promulgation of Macao Basic Law [XINHUA]	88
--	----

General

UN Delegate Links Population, Economic Development

OW0504083594 Beijing XINHUA in English
0813 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] United Nations, April 4 (XINHUA)—The population issue is, in essence, an issue of development, and the two issues are interwoven, a Chinese delegate said here today.

Peng Yu, head of the Chinese delegation, was speaking at the third session of the preparatory committee for the International Conference on Population and Development, which opened here today.

Peng said, only by promoting socio-economic development can the population problem be solved in a reasonable way.

"Population policies and programs should be treated as an integral part of national socio-economic development strategies," Peng said.

She pointed out that as the situation differs from country to country, the government of each country should set its own policies and objectives that reflect the best interests of the nation, local communities, the families and individuals.

Governments are duty-bound to achieve their population goals through improving economic conditions and upgrading the quality of life for their people, Peng said, adding "family planning should be promoted without any forms of coercion."

Peng also noted that it is of major importance to enhance women's status, protect their legal rights and interests, offer them with more opportunities for education, and encourage them to participate in the process of political and economic developments.

The international conference on population and development will be held in Cairo, Egypt, from September 5 to 13.

UN Holds Training Course on Power Station Technologies

OW0404140394 Beijing XINHUA in English
1318 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Hangzhou, April 4 (XINHUA)—A United Nations-sponsored training course on technologies of small hydropower stations started here today.

The two-month course has drawn more than 40 students from 20 countries.

Small hydropower stations offer clean energy, and China has more than 60,000 such stations generating a total of 48.2 billion kWh of electricity.

To date, 20 training courses have been held since the program was organized in Hangzhou, capital of East China's Zhejiang Province, in 1981.

International Spark Program Symposium Opens in Hangzhou

OW0404135694 Beijing XINHUA in English
1331 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Hangzhou, April 4 (XINHUA)—An international symposium on China's Spark Program and an exhibition featuring the program opened here today under the sponsorship of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and China.

More than 140 delegates from 18 developing nations including Pakistan, Thailand, Malaysia and Brazil and 17 of China's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions as well as the UNDP and several Chinese ministries attended today's meeting.

The Spark Program, initiated in 1986, is part of the plan the Chinese Government has undertaken to boost the rural economy through science and technology. After eight years of effort, the program has covered 85 percent of China's counties. Some 25,000 projects have achieved evident social and economic returns.

The symposium was held to explore possibilities and ways for rural economic and technological cooperation. The exhibition is also expected to help promote technology transfers, product exports and establishment of joint ventures.

Abebe Ambatchew and Romulo Garcia, two officials from the UNDP, praised the Spark Program highly, saying that the program has played a great role in boosting local economy through science and technology, and the experience can now be studied by other developing nations.

In addition, they say that the program has helped China in fighting against poverty, in environmental protection and in enhancing steady development of the rural economy.

XINHUA Notes Paris Club Dissolved on 1 Apr

OW0504021194 Beijing XINHUA in English
0143 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Bonn, April 4 (XINHUA)—The Paris Committee (COCOM), founded 45 years ago to control Western exports to communist countries, has disbanded itself as from April 1 and will be replaced by a new organization this fall.

Local press reported that the decision was made at a recent meeting of the 17 member states of the committee, commonly known as the Paris Club. The committee included Japan, Australia and all NATO member countries except Iceland.

The Paris-based committee, which was also called Consultative Group Cooperation Committee, was the product of the Cold War and designed to control the East-West trade, especially export of "strategic" materials to communist nations.

Local reports said that the former COCOM member states will still maintain restrictions on their exports to Libya, Syria, Iran, Iraq, Cuba and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

XINHUA on U.S. Comments on Rescuing Gorazde by Force

*OW0504021994 Beijing XINHUA in English
0130 GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Washington, April 4 (XINHUA)—The United States is looking at rescuing the Bosnian Muslim enclave of Gorazde but would make sure that the step should contribute to the overall peace process, the State Department said today.

State Department Spokesman Michael McCurry reiterated Defense Secretary William Perry's remarks on Sunday that Washington was not prepared to recommend to the allies to rescue Gorazde for the time being.

The enclave, one of the UN-declared "safe havens" for the Bosnian Muslims, has been under Serb attacks in recent days and there were calls for NATO military steps or threats to halt the Serbs, just like the recent success in making the Serbs pulling out heavy guns from Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital.

In Cleveland, President Bill Clinton said "whether we can recreate the conditions of Sarajevo anywhere else depends in part on the facts of each specific case."

At the White House, Spokeswoman Dee Dee Myers said "at this point we don't have any specific plans around any of the safe havens."

Meanwhile, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported that the administration strategy on Bosnia could change after John Shalikashvili, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, returns tomorrow from the former Yugoslavia.

U.S. & Canada

Tian Jiyun Meets Canadian Business Delegation

*OW0504073694 Beijing XINHUA in English
0636 GMT 5 Apr 94*

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Tian Jiyun, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Chinese National People's Congress (NPC), met here today with a delegation headed by Hartley Richardson, chairman of the board of Canadian James Richardson and Sons Limited.

The 4-member delegation is making an inspection tour on China's investment conditions at the invitation of the NPC's financial and economic committee.

'Roundup' Views AT&T Chairman's Calls For MFN Extension

*OW0504004394 Beijing XINHUA in English
0016 GMT 5 Apr 94*

["Roundup" by Zhao Renfang: "AT&T Urges U.S. To Renew China's MFN"]

[Text] New York, April 4 (XINHUA)—AT&T, one of the giant telecommunications company in the world, today urged the United States to renew China's most favored nation (MFN) status unconditionally.

Addressing a corporate luncheon organized by the Asia Society, AT&T Chairman Robert Allen said that it was his fervent hope that the U.S. and Chinese government will cooperate in the next two months to achieve unconditional MFN renewal so that "we can all redirect our energies from preventing disaster to creating opportunity."

"There are not many people who really believe either that MFN status is the right lever to improve human rights in China—or that the failure to renew the MFN would significantly set back China's economic progress," the chairman noted.

In his speech entitled "Asia: New Horizons for New Century," Allen, who is chief executive officer (CEO) of AT&T, said that he believed that the U.S. must continue to strengthen its relationship with China. "We won't be able to affect change if we close the trade doors and lock out American industry."

According to him, as each renewal date for the MFN status came near, the business community began collective "nail-chewing" as the stability of the relationship teetered. At the same time, the Chinese customers naturally began to wonder if the U.S. businessmen may be something less than long term supplies and reliable partners.

Allen, who suggested shifting the human rights debate away from the MFN to other avenues, added that the best way to promote progress was to support and encourage China's economic reforms, and integrate China more fully into the world economy.

The argument was not whether to promote human rights, but how to do so in ways that the Chinese themselves will embrace, said Allen, a strong supporter of China's MFN.

Speaking to about 150 participants at this afternoon's corporate program, which drew some big U.S. and Asian companies, the AT&T chief deemed that nowhere was the opportunity greater than in the People's Republic of China as Asian countries were concerned. He said the most spectacular developments in the recent economic history of Asia were being written in China.

After citing impressive progress China has made during the past 15 years of reform and the massive size of its economy, Allen noted that China still remained the world's largest developing countries, with enormous institutional and infrastructural challenges to overcome. Therefore the chairman foresaw great opportunity in China's telecommunications industry, a multi-billion dollar job as he predicted.

Allen, while visiting China last August, was received by Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

During their meeting, the Chinese president spoke highly of AT&T's long standing cooperation with China in telecommunications and said the cooperation was conducive to further development of relations between the United States and China in the fields of economy and technology.

Allen, commenting then on his first visit to China which had left a deep impression on him, said that his company and China should become cooperative partner forever.

AT&T, which established an office in China in 1985, signed in February 1993 a memorandum of understanding with China's State Planning Commission creating a long term, comprehensive partnership to help modernize China's telecommunications network.

A global company that provides communications service and products, as well as network equipment and computer, AT&T planned to work in China through joint ventures with Chinese partners to establish manufacturing facilities, Allen mentioned.

He disclosed his company will set up a "Chinese version of AT&T Bell Laboratories". Half jokingly the AT&T leader said Bell Laboratories were more famous in China than the AT&T sign.

As the CEO put it, few industries in the United States, and even the rest of the world, could look at China and not see incredible opportunity. China was becoming the largest market in the world for almost any products you could name, said.

"AT&T, along with thousands of other American companies, is excited by the opportunity to participate in the modernization of China," he said.

Despite the debate on China's MFN status, more than 2,000 U.S. Firms invested in China last year, with nearly 6 billion U.S. dollars. And some 167,000 U.S. jobs depended on trade with China.

Warning the danger of removing China's MFN on U.S. business in China, America's third largest invest territory, Allen said only America's competitors, such as Japan and Europe, benefit if U.S. Trade options with China were diminished.

"Their exports are considerably greater than our 9 million dollars and their reliance on China's market is significantly greater than ours," the AT&T leader commented.

Besides the business side of China's importance in the world, Allen also called for attention to the many areas where Chinese cooperation with the U.S. will be crucial to dealing with serious regional and global problems.

The AT&T leader also discussed business prospects in Asia and Pacific region, one of the most powerful economic engines in the world as he described. However, the topic about China accounted nearly one third of his key note speech.

AT&T, with a total revenue of 667.156 billion dollars in 1993, does business in more than 120 countries.

New Book on U.S.-China Relations Noted

*HK0504021794 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
1 Apr 94 p a2*

["Special article" by WEN WEI PO Washington special correspondent Chu Hsing-fu (2612 6580 4395): "United States Should Not Apply MFN as a Weapon"]

[Text] Washington, 30 Mar (WEN WEI PO)—The American Enterprise Institute, an important U.S. Republican think tank, held a luncheon in Washington today to mark the publication of a new book on China. Entitled "Transcend MFN [Most Favored Nation] Status—Trade With China and U.S. Interest," the book is co-edited by James Roderick Lilley, former U.S. assistant secretary of defense and former U.S. ambassador to China, and Wendell L. Willkie II, former acting deputy secretary of commerce. Its chief authors include Dave Lampton, president of the All-American Committee for U.S.-Chinese Relations.

The book reviews the complicated economic, strategic, and human rights issues facing U.S. decision-makers today. In addition to their speeches today, the editors and authors stressed in the book that the United States should see further in handling U.S.-Chinese relations. The resolution of human rights and trade issues should be separated. They indicated that almost all countries in the world, regardless of their human rights conditions, enjoy MFN status granted by the United States. If the United States were to apply MFN status as a weapon with which to threaten China, this would run counter to U.S. interests.

It Does Not Pay for the United States To Upset China

Democrat Lee Hamilton, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, wrote a preface to the book in which he discusses the importance of U.S.-Chinese relations from four angles. In the preface, Hamilton indicates that political stability in China is in line with U.S. interests, whereas upsetting the Chinese Government or dividing China is not in U.S. interests. A Chinese Government

that has rallying force, is highly efficient, and is concerned with the well-being of its people is in line with U.S. interests because in this case the international community does not have to provide the 1.2 billion Chinese people with clothing, food, housing, transportation, employment, and medical services and care.

Economically, China's economic development has improved the people's material life, and at the same time has promoted gradual political democratization. All these changes are in line with U.S. interests. The United States should offer a helping hand to China in its economic modernization and reform; in turn, the United States will benefit. The Memorandum of Understanding on Market Access signed between the United States and China, the Agreement on Intellectual Property Rights Protection, and the consideration in accepting China's application to restore its GATT membership, are all useful apparatuses to guarantee mutual benefit and interest in U.S.-Chinese economic relations.

From the angle of security, a militarily powerful China that does not pose a threat to regional peace is in line with U.S. interests. The best way to prevent a tense situation in the region and to control the arms race is to unfold multilateral regional security talks aimed at increasing transparency, establishing mutual trust, and encouraging military restraint. In addition, the United States needs to adopt a cooperative attitude with China in controlling the proliferation of biochemical and guided-missile weapons and in limiting nuclear tests.

From a diplomatic angle, a China that continues to work hard with the United States and other countries to resolve complicated world issues in the wake of the Cold War is in line with U.S. interests. China is one of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council. That China should make positive contributions to the resolution of international problems is far better than otherwise, and better still than creating additional trouble for the international community. To promote global peace and stability, to prevent the further worsening of nature's ecological environment, and to crack down on drug production and trafficking, the United States should win China's support as best it can.

The Old, Amended Act Is Out of Date

In the preface, Hamilton also indicates: From a long-range view, U.S. decision-makers should not cancel China's MFN status. The Jackson-Vanek amendment, which sets out guidance on granting MFN status, and the practice of extending MFN status conditionally, were policies and measures formulated in different times which aimed to achieve different policy goals. Time has passed and circumstances have changed. What U.S. political leaders should consider today is transcending China's MFN status and formulating a sound policy capable of protecting and promoting U.S. national interests.

In the book, Lampton, president of the All-American Committee for U.S.-Chinese Relations, reviews the

importance of U.S.-Chinese relations, and indicates the reasons for the difficult situation the U.S. Government faces on the issue of human rights. He said: The United States must acknowledge the tremendous social and political changes underway in China. If the United States hopes to promote its value concepts effectively, it should add fuel to China's engine, not try to shut off the fuel pump. However, should the United States regard China's MFN status as some kind of hostage, it will never control the direction of development in the situation. This being the case, the United States should formulate a realistic, sustained, and constructive policy toward China.

Directing his remarks at some people in the U.S. Government and Congress who say there is need to selectively sanction China's state-owned enterprises, Lampton indicates that the practice of sanctioning or selectively sanctioning China's state-owned enterprises would be wrong and would not work because the U.S. Customs would find it very difficult to tell which products are those of state-owned enterprises and which are not. Furthermore, the raw materials and semifinished goods of many of China's state-owned enterprises are supplied by enterprises in the private sector of the economy or by foreign-funded enterprises. If the United States were to partially cancel China's MFN status, this would lead inevitably to the Chinese side's taking retaliatory action in trade. Then where would the United States find new markets for its wheat, aircraft, electronics, telecommunications, and power-generating equipment?!

It Is Wise To Talk Less About Human Rights From Now On

In the book, James Roderick Lilley, former assistant secretary of defense and currently director of Chinese Studies at the American Enterprise Institute, indicates that the United States has been deeply involved in Asian affairs for a long time, thus guaranteeing peace and security in Asia. The greater the pressure the Clinton administration places on China concerning the human rights issue, the tougher will be the Chinese stance and the smaller the concessions it will make. Should China's MFN status be cancelled, the United States will pay a very high price in international issues, and the foundation for peaceful cooperation and competition between the United States and China will be jeopardized.

Ambassador Lilley indicates that in the Asian Conference on Human Rights held in Bangkok in March 1993, 38 out of 39 countries were for the human rights position of China and Indonesia. If the United States were to cancel China's MFN status, this move would compel the Asian countries to lean toward China and to keep their distance from the United States; consequently, U.S. influence in Asia would be reduced and the fruits of U.S. diplomatic efforts over the years would go down the drain. Should such a scenario surface, it would be tragic. This being the case, if the Clinton administration does not want to cancel China's MFN status, it should stop its

all-too-frequent verbal condemnation of China. Furthermore, it should not overemphasize the human rights issue from now on.

Southeast Asia & Pacific

Qiao Shi Meets New Zealand Parliament Speaker

OW0404133994 Beijing XINHUA in English
1301 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Qiao Shi, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress (NPC), met here today with Peter Tapsell, speaker of the New Zealand Parliament, and the parliamentary delegation he is leading.

The Sino-New Zealand relations have been developing steadily since the establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries in 1972 and the parliaments of the two countries have also kept in contact, Qiao said.

He believed, the current visit by Tapsell would play important role in advancing the relations between the two parliaments.

Both China and New Zealand are in the Asia-Pacific region and are both attaching great heed to the region's peace and development, Qiao said, adding a peaceful and stable Asia-Pacific region would benefit the world as a whole. In this sense, the NPC wished to promote the cooperative relations between the two countries through joint efforts.

China had made great achievements over the past 15 years thanks to the reform and opening to the outside world and the prospects are still brighter, Qiao said, adding however, efforts of several generations are still needed before China could catch up with some developed countries. Therefore, he noted, the Chinese Government has maintained an "objective and cool-minded" attitude in its future economic development.

Tapsell is New Zealand's first speaker from the opposition party and the first speaker from the indigenous Maori people. He said New Zealand has been shifting its trade and economic ties focus from the traditional European Market to the Asia-Pacific region, in particular to China, which has registered a high economic growth.

Among those present at the meeting was vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Tian Jiyun who also greeted the speaker at the airport upon his arrival Sunday [3 April].

Zhu Liang, chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee, held talks with NZ [New Zealand] delegation on a wide-range of issues of mutual interest.

Meets With Vice President

OW0504091794 Beijing XINHUA in English
0851 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-President Rong Yiren met Peter Tapsell, speaker of the New Zealand Parliament, and his party in Beijing today.

Rong said that China and New Zealand should enhance friendly relations, cooperation and exchanges so as to contribute to peace and stability in Asia and the Pacific region.

He said he expected more entrepreneurs of the two countries to increase investments in the other country, to promote economic relations and trade.

Rong Yiren visited New Zealand in 1991.

Tapsell said that his country and China have long-term friendly relations. China was now in a period of reforms and opening to the outside world, and New Zealand, which is also observing changes, puts its hope in the Asian and Pacific region.

Thai Foreign Minister Meets Chinese Vice Foreign Minister

OW0404164994 Beijing XINHUA in English
1623 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Bangkok, April 4 (XINHUA)—Thai Foreign Minister Prasong Soonsiri met the visiting Chinese vice foreign minister, Tang Jiaxuan, here this afternoon and they exchanged viewpoints on the bilateral relations and regional issues of common concern.

The two sides agreed that there has been achieved great progress in the friendly relations and cooperations in all fields between the two countries in the past 19 years since the establishment of diplomatic ties. They expressed confidence that the existing good cooperation will surely obtain even greater development in the future.

Before the meeting the Chinese vice foreign minister had met and discussed with his Thai counterpart Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan and other high ranking officials on the bilateral and regional issues. The two sides agreed that the two countries will make fresh efforts to promote the cooperation among the countries along the upper reaches of the Mekong River to develop the bordering areas.

Another agreement also has been reached between the two sides. The Buddhist relics preserved in Chinese ancient capital Xian, northwest China, will be shipped to Bangkok to be exhibited on the occasion of the birthday of the Thai King Phumiphon Adunyadet in December this year.

Vice Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan will leave here for Malaysia and Brunei tomorrow.

Malaysia's Maybank Opens Representative Office in Beijing

OW0404140194 Beijing XINHUA in English
1324 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Maybank of Malaysia, the largest bank in the Southeast Asian country, opened a representative office here today.

At the press conference, managing director of the Maybank Ahmad Mohd Don [spelling of name as received] said that the move is aimed at facilitating business people of the two countries so as to promote Sino-Malaysian economic and trade exchanges and cooperation.

Ahmad said that the Malaysian side is confident in China's brisk market, which can be best illustrated by the opening of this office in Beijing.

Preparation to open the office started in October last year, and the facility will go into operation in July.

This is the second Malaysian bank to open a representative office in China. The first one was the Malaysian Public Bank.

110 Water Pumps Donated to Philippines

OW0304160094 Beijing XINHUA in English
1540 GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] Manila, April 3 (XINHUA)—China has turned over 110 water pumps in assistance to the Philippines, the Chinese embassy in the Philippines announced today.

The donation of the 110 six-horse power water pumps to the Philippines was committed by the National People's Congress (NPC) of China last August when NPC Chairman Qiao Shi visited the country.

On behalf of China's NPC, Chinese Ambassador to Manila Huang Guifang last week formally transferred the pumps to the recipients—Philippine Congress and the government of Cebu Province.

The pumps will benefit not only water conservancy in the rural areas, but also the promotion of the afforestation in the national parks.

Near East & South Asia**Two Chinese Technicians Kidnapped in Yemen**

OW0304150994 Beijing XINHUA in English
1449 GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] Sanaa, April 3 (XINHUA)—Two Yemeni gunmen kidnapped this morning two members of a Chinese technical team supervising the execution of the Jahanna-Maereb Road construction project.

The two Chinese technicians were kidnapped 49 kilometers away from Jahanna.

The two Yemeni kidnappers claimed they would release the two Chinese hostages only on condition that the work on the road project should be stopped completely, threatening to kidnap other members of the Chinese team supervising the construction of the project unless their condition was met.

It is the fourth time that members of the Chinese technical team were kidnapped since May, 1991.

Three members of the same team were kidnapped on February 12 and were set free after they had been detained for 10 days.

The situation in Yemen has been deteriorating in recent years and there has been recurrent abductions of accredited foreign diplomats, tourists and employees of foreign companies operating in Yemen.

Joint Venture Paper Mill Discussed With Bangladesh

OW0404140694 Beijing XINHUA in English
1107 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Dhaka, April 4 (XINHUA)—China and Bangladesh will possibly set up a joint venture paper mill with a yearly capacity of 50,000 tons in this South Asian country.

This was discussed on Sunday [3 April] between a visiting delegation of the China National Chemical Engineering Group Corporation and the Bangladesh Chemical Industries Corporation.

The Chinese visitors were impressed with the quality of industrial grade paper made from green jute and expressed their optimism about the possibility of setting up the paper mill and eventual export of green jute based pulp from Bangladesh to China.

At present, Bangladesh has tried hard to diversify the use of its rich jute resources as the prices of raw jute are too low in the world market and the country's jute industry has been shrinking drastically over the past decade.

Recently, local paper makers have successfully produced quality paper from green jute while the government has urged local and overseas investors to pour their money into the jute sector which has been suffering huge losses.

Pakistan Asks Afghanistan To Help Release Abducted Chinese

OW0404142494 Beijing XINHUA in English
1243 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Islamabad, April 4 (XINHUA)—Pakistan today again asked the Afghan Government to help seek the safe and unconditional release of two abducted Chinese and several Pakistanis held by Mullah Salam in the Afghan territory.

The Afghan Ambassador to Pakistan Sardar Mohammad Roshan was summoned to the foreign office here this morning and handed over a diplomatic note urging the Afghan Government to intercede urgently for arranging the safe release of these people, said a Foreign Office press release issued here today.

Mullah Salam, an Afghan warrior belonging to Ittehad-i-Islami of Sayyaf, the coalition partner of President Rabbani, kidnapped two Chinese engineers, Wang Qinbin and Zheng Gongbao in Bostan area, some 40 kilometers from Quetta, capital of Baluchistan Province on June 21, 1993.

He has been demanding ransom, return of Stinger missiles allegedly captured by Pakistani troops and release of his relatives jailed in Pakistan for the release of these two persons which Pakistan refused.

His men also abducted eight Pakistanis in March and April 1993 separately as well as the deputy commissioner of Baluchistan's Ziarat along with his driver and bodyguard in March this year.

Besides kidnappings, Mullah Salam attacked Pakistan several times by firing from across the border with multi-barreled rocket launchers, mortars and automatic weapons resulting in a number of casualties and heavy damage to property, the press release said.

The Government of Pakistan has been trying its best to secure the safe and unconditional release of the abductees and resolve the matter but unfortunately these efforts have not yielded a positive outcome, said the release.

Pakistan called upon the Afghan Government to take urgent and meaningful measures not only to ensure the safe and unconditional release of the abductees but also to prevent the recurrence of such incidents, it added.

Sub-Saharan Africa

Eritrean President Arrives on 5-Day Visit 4 Apr

OW0404033694 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159
GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Eritrean President Isayas Afewerke arrived here by air this morning on a five-day state visit to China at the invitation of Chinese President Jiang Zemin.

Afewerke and his party were greeted at the airport by Tan Qinglian, chairman of the Chinese Government Reception Committee and vice-minister of construction, Wang, Changyi, assistant foreign minister, and Zhang Shihua, Chinese ambassador to Eritrea.

Eritrean Ambassador to China Hidad Ermias Debessai was present on the occasion.

Jiang is scheduled to host a welcoming ceremony later today for Afewerke and his party.

Confers With Jiang Zemin

OW0404145194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1418
GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Chinese President Jiang Zemin said here today that the Chinese Government and people attach great importance to their relationship with Eritrea.

They also desire to continuously develop friendly bilateral ties and cooperation together with Eritrea, said Jiang during talks with visiting Eritrean President Isayas Afewerke here this afternoon.

Jiang said the time since China and Eritrea established diplomatic ties has been short, but the relationship has developed rapidly, adding: "We are satisfied with the smooth growth of such ties."

He expressed the belief that Isayas' current visit to China will lay a solid foundation for the enhancement of bilateral friendship and cooperation and the promotion of such ties to a new level.

Jiang expressed his appreciation of the "one-China" policy that the Eritrean Government has pursued and its principled stand not to establish official relations with Taiwan.

Isayas said though Eritrea and China are far apart geographically, their friendly ties bring them closer together.

He thanked the Chinese Government and people for their recognition of Eritrea's independence and the results of its referendum.

Isayas said that, in the long struggle for independence, the Eritrean Government and people have always regarded China as their reliable partner.

Referring to bilateral economic cooperation, Jiang said China and Eritrea established diplomatic ties less than one year ago, but their mutually beneficial cooperation has gradually grown and shows great potential.

China is willing to become actively involved in Eritrea's economic reconstruction, he said.

Jiang noted that China is a developing country whose governmental assistance extended to Eritrea is limited. However, he said, the offer of assistance is a demonstration of friendship.

"We place greater importance on conducting diverse non-governmental and economic cooperations with Eritrea on the basis of equality, mutual benefit and common development," he said.

Isayas thanked the Chinese Government for its assistance to Eritrea, adding that his country experienced sufferings from an extended war. "It is badly needed to rebuild our country," he said.

He described China's assistance as sincere and being full of kindness, saying: "We regard this kind of assistance as an important factor for Eritrea's reconstruction."

Isayas said Eritrea agrees with China's point of view on actively conducting non-governmental economic cooperation.

Eritrea will concentrate its efforts on cooperation with Chinese enterprises in every field, he added.

On international issues, Jiang said that the new world political order should be established on the basis of the five principles of peaceful co-existence. The core of these principles is non-interference in other countries' internal affairs and respecting their peoples' choices of social systems and the modes for development in accordance with their own national conditions.

He said that there are no unified political and economic modes suitable to all countries in the world. One country's specific political system and means for economic growth can only be established according to its actual national conditions, he added.

Jiang stressed that the Chinese experience has shown that only by taking the development of its economy as its key work can a newly established country strengthen its political independence and get rid of its poverty and backwardness.

Isayas said that he agreed with Jiang's view on the principles of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs, and that every country's cultural tradition should be respected.

He said Eritrea attaches great importance to China's experience and is closely following its tremendous changes, which he said have inspired the whole continent of Africa, including Eritrea.

During the talks, the two leaders briefed each other on their respective countries' domestic situations.

They agreed that the two sides share identical or similar views on many major international or regional issues and the issues on democracy and human rights as well.

After the talks, two agreements between the two governments were signed. One regards the Chinese Government's providing the Eritrean Government with loans. The other is a cultural agreement.

The two presidents attended the signing ceremony.

Prior to the talks, Jiang hosted a solemn ceremony welcoming Isayas and his party.

This evening, Jiang gave a banquet in honor of Isayas and his entourage including Minister of National Defense Mesfin Hagos and Minister of Trade and Industry Ogbe Abraha.

Qian Qichen, Chinese vice-premier and foreign minister, attended the banquet.

West Europe

Wu Xueqian Vice Chairman Meets Former French Adviser

OW0404134294 Beijing XINHUA in English
1304 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Wu Xueqian, vice-chairman of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee, met here today with Jacques Attali, former special advisor to French President Francois Mitterrand.

Attali, arriving here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, came to acquaint himself with China's reform and open-up and economic development.

Xie Qimei Hosts Banquet for Waldheim, Delegation

OW0404134494 Beijing XINHUA in English
1312 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—President of the U.N. Association of China and former U.N. Under Secretary General Xie Qimei hosted a banquet for a delegation led by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, former U.N. secretary general and president of the U.N. Association of Austria here tonight.

Waldheim, also former federal president of Austria, and his delegation arrived in Beijing today for a 10-day visit to China at the invitation of the U.N. Association of China.

This afternoon, the Austrian visitors held talks with Wang Shiyuan, vice-director of China's State Commission for Restructuring the Economy. During the talks, Waldheim said Austria is willing to strengthen bilateral cooperation in upgrading infrastructures, which have restricted China's economic development and in which field Austria is far more advanced than China.

Additionally, he expressed interest in cooperation with China in producing medical apparatus and instruments in Beijing.

Prior to the banquet, the two U.N. associations exchanged views on issues concerning the U.N. Charter and sovereignty, and reform of the United Nations.

Jiang Enzhu Meets Former French Adviser

OW0504095194 Beijing XINHUA in English
0933 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Jiang Enzhu met with Jacques Attali, former special advisor to the French president, and his party here this afternoon.

Attali was special advisor to the French president from 1981 to 1991. He and his party arrived here last Sunday [3 April] as guests of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs.

Finnish Prime Minister Interviewed on Ties With Beijing

OW0504105394 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0806 GMT 5 Apr 94

[By XINHUA reporter Zhao Changchun (6392 7022 2504), RENMIN RIBAO reporter Ding Gang (0002 0474), and GUANGMING RIBAO reporter Sang Hongchen (2718 3163 5256)]

[Text] Helsinki, 5 Apr (XINHUA)—Finnish Prime Minister Esko Aho recently said here that Finland maintains very good and extensive friendly relations with China and plans to further develop these relations with it in various fields.

Prime Minister Esko Aho made the above remarks in reply to a written questionnaire by XINHUA, RENMIN RIBAO, and GUANGMING RIBAO reporters on the eve of his forthcoming visit to China. At the invitation of State Council Premier Li Peng, Prime Minister Asko Aho and his wife will pay an official visit to China from 6 to 11 April.

Prime Minister Asko Aho emphatically pointed out that Finland was one of the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with China. He said: Since then, "the relations between the two countries have always been stable and have undergone tests during difficult periods." "The current visit is to further strengthen friendly relations between Finland and China."

He said that, during his visit, he would hear with great interest Chinese leaders' introduction of the situation of China's economic reform and, in particular, the influence of the reform on China's foreign trade and Chinese leaders' views on the outlook of development and cooperation in the Asian region. He himself will also introduce Finland's views of the European situation to the Chinese leaders.

Touching on the outlook of the development of relations between the two countries in the future, Prime Minister Asko Aho pointed out: "There are broad prospects for developing relations between Finland and China. The trade between the two countries has been expanded to cover all rapidly developed fields in Finland." He said: Although Finland is a small country, it occupies a leading position in certain fields. Finland is prepared to share with China those specialized technologies.

Prime Minister Asko Aho said: "Finland is world-renowned for forestry and forestry industry. Other advanced technologies which will attract China's interest include the development of energy sources and communications. I would like to stress the significance of environmental protection technologies, which will be a new field of cooperation between the two countries. Under the current situation in which China has been attaching increasingly greater importance to environmental protection, Finland can provide environmental protection technologies for China."

Political & Social

Zhu Rongji on 'Stern Punishment' of Xi Yang

HK0504041694 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese
5 Apr 94 p a1

[Text] Lu Kang, a senior journalist [formerly of Hong Kong], held that the Xi Yang incident was not an affair only concerning Xi Yang alone; nor was it an affair only concerning MING PAO. Instead, it was an affair concerning the future of Hong Kong's mass media as a whole. So it must not be taken lightly.

He proposed that the mass media in Hong Kong should stand up to argue strongly on just grounds against the Beijing authorities, because news freedom is not something being bestowed by the authorities but something that people must strive for on their own.

Lu Kang revealed that according to sources in Beijing, the CPC authorities originally did not intend to severely punish Xi Yang, but Vice Premier Zhu Rongji strongly demanded that stern punishment be meted out to Xi Yang, because Zhu had to establish his personal authority while his macro-control policy encountered resistance from various quarters. Thus, the case of news coverage turned into a political case. Lu Kang pointed out that such behavior of haphazardly changing the law according to the will of an individual leader was never favorable to the nation and was extremely wrong. Zhu Rongji himself also made an extremely bad impression on the public.

Li Peng Issues Rules on Teaching Achievements

OW0504112094 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0534 GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, 17 Mar (XINHUA)—Premier Li Peng signed State Council Decree No. 151 of the People's Republic of China on 14 March, promulgating the "Regulations on Commending Achievements in Teaching." According to the State Council Decree, the "Regulations" will come into force upon promulgation.

The 16-article "Regulations" mainly introduce specific provisions and rules on commending achievements in teaching. The "Regulations" point out: Formulating the regulations is to reward collectives and individuals who have scored achievements in teaching; to encourage educators to conduct studies on education and teaching; and to improve the level of teaching and the quality of schooling. Achievements in teaching mentioned in the "Regulations" represent a teaching program which reflects the creative, original, and practical law of education and teaching; and is effective in improving the level of teaching and the quality of education and achieving the target of training qualified personnel.

Jiang Zemin, Others Plant Trees

OW0404203594 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1322 GMT 2 Apr 94

[By RENMIN RIBAO reporter Yang Zhenwu (2799 2182 2976) and XINHUA reporter Zou Aiguo (6760 1947 0948)]

[Text] Beijing, 2 Apr (XINHUA)—Jiang Zemin, Li Peng, Qiao Shi, Li Ruihuan, Zhu Rongji, Liu Huaqing, Hu Jintao, and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee planted trees, including the Huashan pine, lacebark pine, and weeping willows, at the Yuanmingyuan Ruins Park in Beijing's suburbs this morning. Thus, new trees were planted in this park, which, known as the garden of 10,000 gardens, has witnessed many vicissitudes of life.

The first Sunday of April is a voluntary tree-planting day for all people in the capital. At 1000 in the morning, Jiang Zemin and other leading comrades of the party Central Committee arrived at a hill beside the scenic Haiyuekaijin area in the Yuanmingyuan Ruins Park in the company of Chen Xitong, secretary of the Beijing municipal party committee; Li Qiyang, Beijing mayor; and Xu Youfang, minister of forestry. They then planted the Chinese pine, poplar, and willow trees symbolizing the hope of the future.

Planting trees with the leading comrades today were 50 Young Pioneers, who welcomed Jiang Zemin and the other comrades by saying in unison in their children's voice: "Little pine trees, grow up quickly with green needles and new branches; you are nurtured with sunshine and dew, grow up quickly, grow up quickly...."

General Secretary Jiang Zemin, Liu Huaqing, and Chen Xitong planted a Huashan pine together. Chen Xitong told Jiang Zemin: "The trees planted by party Central Committee leading comrades last year are growing luxuriantly." Jiang Zemin smiled and said: "In planting trees, we are promoting a spirit. The post-planting management depends completely on park workers, and we are very grateful to them." Then, Jiang Zemin asked: "How many trees do we plan to plant today?" Chen Xitong answered: "Eighty trees, pines and willows."

After planting a tree, Jiang Zemin gladly gave these reporters an interview. Jiang Zemin said: Planting trees is an important task that can bring benefits to people of this and coming generations. We should step up our efforts to publicize the importance of tree planting and to enhance all citizens' awareness in this regard. He then said: Through years of effort, the percentage of forest covering our country has increased to 13 percent. We have made tremendous achievements in this respect. Compared with advanced countries, however, we still lag far behind. So we should persist in planting trees.

While planting trees, Premier Li Peng talked about its significance. He said: Thanks to more than 10 years of effort, people in various parts of the country have now

attached great importance to tree planting, and people have enthusiastically taken part in such activities. As a result, we have scored gratifying achievements. However, we should also note that cases of felling trees or even destroying forests have occurred in some localities. We should step up education in this regard and manage forests according to law. The tree-planting momentum is pretty strong in some places, but the survival rate is not high. This calls for protecting trees and planting more trees to increase the survival rate. In some localities, a responsibility system is instituted under which barren hills are contracted out for tree planting. This practice is worth popularizing.

While planting trees with a spade, Li Peng inquired about Beijing Municipality's conditions. He asked Beijing Mayor Li Qiyang: "What are the price parities between the three different kinds of stocks issued by Beijing?" Li Qiyang answered: "They are as low as 1:3 and as high as 1:8." Then Li Peng said: "People should know that buying stocks involves risks."

Chairman Qiao Shi of the National People's Congress Standing Committee planted three Huashan pine trees in a row, without wiping the sweat from his forehead. When he planted a lacebark pine, two Young Pioneers brought a bucket of water for the pine. He said "we should plant trees conscientiously." Discussing environmental protection with comrades from Beijing, Li Ruihuan said: "Tremendous changes have taken place in Beijing these years. But there is still much to be done, and it is all the more necessary to step up work in environmental protection." Comrades from Beijing believed that environmental damage is mainly caused by people. Li Ruihuan said: "The quality of people is crucial. When people's quality is improved, many things can be done easily."

After planting trees, Jiang Zemin and other comrades wrote some words of encouragement for children on their notebooks. Jiang Zemin wrote: "Plant trees and educate people" and "Yuanmingyuan Park has witnessed many vicissitudes of life." Li Peng wrote: "Study hard and be a good successor." Li Ruihuan wrote: "Study well" and "Make progress every day." Li Huaqing wrote: "Try to be an outstanding student" and "Study well to be a successor."

Following this, Jiang Zemin and other comrades toured the Yuanmingyuan Memorial Hall. Jiang Zemin said: Planting trees at Yuanmingyuan Park today is of great significance. China had been bullied and humiliated by big powers for some 100 years in modern times. Since the founding of New China, the Chinese people have stood up. Yuanmingyuan is called a ruins park, with a view to letting people see the bitter history of how this bright pearl of the Eastern culture was ruined by foreign robbers. This will educate people in patriotism. Now we are planting trees here and renovating the park because we want people across the country and foreign friends to see the development and changes of our country.

Other leading comrades who participated in today's tree planting included Ding Guangen, Tian Jiyun, Li Lanqing, Li Tieying, Yang Baibing, Qian Qichen, Wen Jiabao, Wang Hanbin, Ren Jianxin, Song Jian, Li Guixian, and Luo Gan. Early this morning, more than 180 ministers, vice ministers, and other leading comrades from departments directly under the party Central Committee and the State Council and from the three general departments of the People's Liberation Army and the Beijing Military Region joined servicemen and people of the capital in voluntary tree-planting activities.

Relatives Say Wei Jingsheng Still Detained

Public Security Refuses Comment

HK0404115294 Hong Kong AFP in English 1133 GMT
4 April 94

[By Gilles Campion]

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (AFP)—The family of China's most famous dissident, Wei Jingsheng, said Monday [4 April] it was afraid he was still being detained, three days after the Beijing police said he had been questioned and left their offices.

The official XINHUA NEWS AGENCY had announced Saturday "the Beijing Public Security Bureau had a conversation with Wei on Friday and he left the bureau immediately afterward." The Public Security Bureau's public relations office, questioned Monday, said it knew "nothing of this affair," and refused to say how long Wei's most recent arrest lasted.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman said only that "Wei Jingsheng violated relevant regulations when he was on parole and while still being deprived of his political rights. The Public Security department has the right to interrogate according to the law."

Wei's relatives as well as his close friends said Monday they had received no word at all from the dissident since his arrest at 5:00 p.m. Friday afternoon (0900 GMT) some 20 kilometers (12 miles) from Beijing, on his way back from an "enforced" four-week vacation outside the capital.

Tong Yi, Wei's secretary, said Monday by telephone that she had no idea where he could be, but ruled out the possibility that Wei would have left Beijing voluntarily without informing her.

Wei brother and sister seemed equally convinced he was not free. "If he had gone on vacation outside Beijing, he would surely have told me," his brother Wei Xiaotao said by telephone from the southern province of Guangxi.

The dissident's sister, Wei Ling, who works in Beijing, said she had had no sign of her brother's freedom since Friday, when he had been expected to return to the capital.

Wei Jingsheng, 43, had been detained for 24 hours in early March after making remarks critical of China's government during a meeting with U.S. Undersecretary of State for Humanitarian Affairs John Shattuck on February 27. Following the meeting police strongly urged him to leave the capital before the ensuing visit of U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher.

According to his brother, Wei "took a four-week vacation" in Dalian, northeastern China and in the eastern city of Qingdao, before trying to return to Beijing Friday. As the Chinese government's de-facto "public enemy number one," Wei spent nearly 15 years in prison for "counter-revolutionary activities" during the Democracy Wall period of 1978-79. He was freed on parole last September, six months short of completing his sentence.

Chinese authorities said this week he had been deprived of his political rights for three years and that he was therefore not allowed to meet foreign journalists or officials during this time. His feared "disappearance" comes as China prepares to honor its dead Tuesday on the traditional Qing Ming holiday.

The authorities appear to dread the prospect of dissidents seizing the occasion to commemorate those killed during the Tiananmen Square massacre in June, 1989.

A reporter for THE WASHINGTON POST was held for questioning for several hours Saturday after photographing the Beijing gravesites of several young pro-democracy activists who died in the massacre.

Security Department Investigates

OW0504025094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0237
GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—The Beijing Public Security Department has decided to investigate suspected new criminal offences by Wei Jingsheng, XINHUA learned today.

Wei is being interrogated and placed under surveillance by the Beijing Public Security Department in accordance with the law because he violated the law on many occasions and is suspected of having committed new crimes when he was deprived of his political rights and on parole, according to the public security department.

Wei Under House Arrest

HK0504021294 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
5 Apr 94 p a1

[Report: "Wei Jingsheng Put Under House Arrest as of Yesterday for Suspected Violations of Law"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 April (WEN WEI PO)—It is learned from sources concerned by a reporter that because Wei Jingsheng violated the laws and regulation many times and was suspected of committing new crimes while being released on parole and still being deprived of political rights, the public security organ in Beijing today put him

under house arrest [jian shi ju zhu 4148 6018 1446 0145] and began to investigate his case.

Activist Zhai Weimin Released From 3-Week Detention

HK0504044494 Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS in English 5 Apr 94 p 5

[By Bruce Gilley]

[Text] Chinese authorities released a pro-democracy activist, Zhai Weimin, from detention in western Henan province last Tuesday [29 March], but are not allowing him to return to Beijing. Instead, Zhai's normal political rights, which were to have been restored on September 13, a year after his release from prison, have been suspended for a further 94 days and he has been told by public security officers that he will not be allowed to leave the province until the end of the year, sources said yesterday.

Zhai is staying with his parents in Xinan county, about three kilometres from the Yeshugou jail where he was detained after being sent back to the province in a special train carriage under police' escort on March 7. Zhai plans to sue the provincial public security bureau over the 21-day detention, which he was told was due to his participation in unspecified "illegal activities".

Zhai, who completed a three-and-a-half year sentence for "counter-revolutionary propaganda and incitement" last September, was picked up by Beijing police in the city's university area on March 6. While in Yeshugou prison, Zhai was fed only steamed bread and corn meal. He emerged from the three-week detention pale and thin, his family said. "He is irritable and has a bad temper because he says the authorities had no justification to lock him up like that," one source said.

Zhai has asked local officials to arrange a job for him in a nearby high-technology economic zone so he does not become bored at home. Zhai, 23, was number six on the "list of most-wanted students" after the 1989 Tiananmen Square movement.

Crowds Honor Dead Ancestors in Beijing, Police Watch

HK0504083894 Hong Kong AFP in English 0824 GMT
5 April 94

[By Philippe Massonnet]

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (AFP)—Chinese honored their dead Tuesday [5 April], as police kept a close eye on families of pro-democracy demonstrators killed five years ago in the Tiananmen massacre. Crowds gathered at the large Baboashan cemetery west of the capital to celebrate Qing Ming, the festival of the dead.

Hundreds of thousands of Beijing residents went there to honour the memory of the deceased, in turn attracting hoards of flower and wreath sellers and funeral workers,

who plied a lucrative trade. There were also a number of police, both uniformed and in plain clothes, armed with still and video cameras, and portable telephones.

Access to Babaoshan, as with other major cemeteries in the capital, was banned to foreigners, who were challenged before they could even step foot inside the graveyard by hordes of police demanding to know who they were. Since the bloody crackdown on the pro-democracy movement on June 4, 1989, Qing Ming in Beijing has been a date dreaded by the authorities.

Families have been forbidden from the simple act of burning incense for their dead relatives because of official fears that the accompanying laments might degenerate into slogan chanting against the communist party and the government. This year, five years after students began their protest on April 15 for greater democracy and an end to corruption, the situation is even more tense.

Since the start of the year, the authorities have been unsettled by increasingly acute social problems and an uncertain political situation as paramount leader Deng Xiaoping approaches his 90th birthday in August.

The authorities have also been confronted by increasingly active dissent, prompting a new wave of repression.

As evidence of their worries, Tiananmen Square has been ringed day and night by police since Monday. "I haven't been able to go out for Qing Ming because there are too many police," said the father of one 19-year-old youth killed in 1989, whose urn is in Wanan cemetery at the foot of the Fragrant Hills.

"It's not that I'm afraid, just that I don't want trouble, and the mood is too tense," he said, adding that some parents of the Tiananmen dead still went to the graves. The families of those who died on June 4 are close to each other and take turns to go the cemeteries. Over Qing Ming, they meet and telephone each other.

Ding Zilin, a philosophy teacher, goes often to Babaoshan and Wanan to tend the urns of the young people massacred by the army.

She lost her only son, Jiang Jielian, a 17-year-old high school student. But her child does not rest in the cemetery.

Ding, who recently signed an open letter to the authorities demanding democracy and the release of all imprisoned dissidents, keeps his ashes at home. The urn sits on a small altar near photos of the teenager.

"For me, Qing Ming is everyday," she said.

Justice Ministry Releases Prisoner Figures

HK0504041394 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1118 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, 4 April (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Jia Jingping, press spokesman for the Ministry of

Justice recently revealed here that at the end of last year, there were a total of more than 1,244,000 convicts in prisons and reform-through-labor camps throughout the country; more than 301,000 convicts were released after serving their prison sentences.

Jia Jingping said when briefing the press about the judicial administrative work in the whole country last year: In prisons and reform-through-labor camps all over the country, the prison management and the work of supervising and reforming convicts were in good order. The incidence of criminal cases fell to the lowest level since 1984. The rate of convict escapes was 0.14 percent, remaining at a low level.

He revealed that more than 247,000 convicts enjoyed sentence reductions because they showed repentance or rendered meritorious service; more than 33,000 people were released on parole; and more than 34,000 people were allowed to seek medical care outside prison.

As for the work of re-education-through-labor [lao dong jiao yang 0525 0520 2403 7402], Jia Jingping said that at the end of last year, more than 153,000 people were receiving re-education through labor in the whole country, and the number increased by 16.1 percent over the same time of last year. Of these, more than 3,800 were women practicing prostitution, accounting for 47.5 percent of women receiving re-education through labor; more than 11,800 were drug addicts, accounting for 7.7 percent of the total number of people receiving re-education through labor. For the whole year, more than 75,900 people were released after completing their terms of re-education through labor; more than 55,800 people enjoyed reduction in their terms of receiving re-education through labor because they behaved well. Order in reform-through-labor camps remained stable, and the rate of escapes remained at an all-time low.

Jia Jingping added: Last year, the number of lawyers increased at the highest rate after the lawyer system was restored in 1980. At the end of last year, more than 66,700 people were engaged in legal services, and the number increased by 46.3 percent as compared with the previous year. Of these people, full-time professional lawyers numbered more than 30,400, an increase of 37.4 percent. The number of law firms also increased quickly. At the end of last year, there were more than 5,100 law firms in China, increasing by 22.8 percent over the previous year and marking the highest rate of increase.

Beijing Announces Sports Drug Abuse Policy

OW0504090794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0810 GMT 5 Apr 94

[“By XINHUA Sportswriter Yi Gaochao”]

[Text] Beijing, April 5 (XINHUA)—Overnight fame and phenomenal fortune without the labors of Hercules are the lead-up of sports drug abuse in China.

But its sports officials changed perspective to look into the headache on Tuesday [5 April] for a cure.

An Anti-Doping China'94 seminar was held to arouse the attention of all those who call the shots in sporting activities in the country's 30 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions.

Also present at the seminar were the principals from all China's physical education institutions and the top officials from its ministerial sports associations.

Central warning was sounded to alert freewheeling athletes.

Wu Shaozu, director of the State Commission for Sports and Physical Culture, emphasized doping controls through clear stipulation, tight check and harsh penalty.

"Actions must be taken," said the sports minister who took his first trip abroad to attend the Second World Anti-Doping Congress in Moscow in 1989.

The number of positive cases reported on Chinese athletes in national and international events is appalling to the central control of the country's sports mechanism.

From a Chinese markswoman failing her test during a World Cup meet in late 1987 up till January this year, 33 Chinese were tested positive for performance-enhancing substances, mainly anabolic steroids.

These athletes were in 13 sports of shooting, speed skating, modern pentathlon, track and field, volleyball, swimming, wrestling, judo, sporting acrobatics, canoeing, weightlifting, boxing and rhythmic gymnastics.

Among the caught dopers were world and Olympic champions as well as global and continental record setters.

"We cannot afford to remain passive in merely detecting and penalizing them," said Yuan Weimin, vice-sports minister and director of China's anti-doping committee set up in July 1992 as a subcommittee under the National Olympic Committee.

Yuan said that China first conducted doping tests nationwide in 1988 and built an IOC-approved doping control laboratory the following year.

"But each year there always appear athletic drug abusers to tarnish China's sports achievement," said Yuan.

After six years of trials and errors, the Chinese sports commission decided to take an active role.

"We are shifting focus from detection to education and prevention," said Wu Tuesday.

"It's because there are still people who slight the works of the anti-doping committee," Yuan said.

He recalled that China launched its first intensive anti-doping effort prior to the Barcelona Olympics when pamphlets were published on moral and medical side-effects of drug abuse.

Yuan's committee has written down a stipulation of 15 rules concerning banned substances and later added rules concerning nutrition food and beverage. "China's principle in developing sports is to better the physique of the entire population," he explained.

Wu hit home the key point of the seminar when he said that a decree in his name would soon be issued to draw the line between medical treatment and performance-enhancing build-up; between individual venture and collaboration among athletes, doctors, coaches and even officials.

Penalties, Wu ordered, will be from moral criticism to disciplinary and even legal actions.

Yang Tianle, China's member on the IOC Medical Commission who gave an in-depth lecture on anti-doping Tuesday, added still another line between intentional activity and medical illiteracy.

Now the lines have been drawn between the do's and don'ts in China's anti-doping campaign, offenders, be they individual athletes or collaborative teams, will be penalized as severely as international federations do or maybe more so to thwart the practice among the Chinese, Wu concluded.

Statistics on Illegal Emigration, Smuggling Cases

HK0504031594 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0825 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, 4 April (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—According to the materials provided by the coastal border management work meeting currently being held in Beijing, last year, China totally cracked 95 cases of collective illegal emigration, involving 1,970 people. In these cases, 303 organizers were arrested.

The meeting also revealed that last year the Chinese police totally cracked 887 cases of maritime smuggling, seized 706 smuggling ships and smuggled goods worth 1.51 billion yuan. In addition, the police also cracked 13 maritime robbery cases, broke nine armed robber gangs, and arrested more than 30 criminals. At the same time, the police also discovered and cracked some maritime firearms and drugs selling channels and criminal gangs involved in such activities.

Last year, the border management department of the police intensified coastal border management and concentrated efforts on dealing with prominent and difficult problems. The border management departments in Guangxi and Shandong carried out antismuggling battles in two areas where smuggling activities were rampant in recent years. The border management department in Guangdong attached importance to cracking down on both smuggling and illegal emigrating activities. The

border management department in Fujian also made great efforts to check illegal emigration, and succeeded in cracking a number of major cases.

Officials in the public security department said that this year, various coastal areas will make greater efforts to carry out the crime prevention and crackdown measures, severely crack down on the criminal activities of maritime robbery, maintain maritime law and order, and more effectively prevent and crack down on illegal emigration and smuggling.

Article Hails Successful Conclusion of NPC Session

HK0504104294 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 1344 GMT 22 Mar 94

["Special article" by reporter Xie Zuan (6200 9449): "There Are Opportunities, Difficulties, and Hopes—Hailing the Satisfactory Conclusion of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress"]

[Text] Having satisfactorily fulfilled all items on its agenda, the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress ended this afternoon. The session was characterized by democracy, solidarity, seeking truth from facts, and dealing with concrete matters relating to work. The deputies deliberated and approved Premier Li Peng's government work report and other work reports, and decided on the work principle and tasks of continuing to deepen reform, expand opening up, promote production, and maintain stability.

The year 1994 is a crucial one for China in the transition from the planned economy structure to the socialist market economy structure, and one of accelerating the building of the socialist market economy structure, maintaining the sustained and healthy development of the national economy, and promoting social progress in a comprehensive way. This year, a series of major reform measures will be presented, and they will be implemented steadily.

It seems that the tasks for this year are arduous, but the prospects are bright. Just as the government work report indicates, it is imperative to handle earnestly and well the relationships among reform, development and stability. Economic construction is the center of all work, and reform and opening up are the impetus for development, whereas development and reform are the foundation for socialist stability and lasting order in the state, and the maintenance of social stability is the indispensable condition for the development of the economy and the smooth progress of reform. All work in China this year will subject to and serve the overall situation of deepening reform, expanding opening up, promoting development, and maintaining stability. While strengthening reform, opening up and economic construction, the principle of "grasping two types of work simultaneously, while paying equal attention to both" will be adhered to. The building of socialist spiritual civilization, socialist democracy, and the legal system will be

strengthened. All social undertakings will be developed enthusiastically. Efforts will be exerted to elevate educational, agricultural, cultural and art undertakings to a new plane. We believe that through hard work, China will be able to achieve these plans one by one.

China implemented the planned economy for a long period, now it is advancing with long strides toward the market economy. Doubtless it will face many difficult problems. In addition, the building of a new structure itself is extremely arduous and complicated. From building to consolidation and maturity takes time and calls for society's all-out support. During the session, however, people could see that China has already discovered problems, and is beginning to look difficulties squarely. As long as the chance is seized, China will be very hopeful.

In the deputies' own words, the political situation in China is stable and the opportunity is rare; the tasks are heavy and the road ahead is long. From now on, China's economic development and construction will operate by relying on the legal system, and the lasting order of the state will be guaranteed so that people can live and work in peace and contentment.

University Graduates Face Good Job Opportunities

OW0404140494 Beijing XINHUA in English
1100 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—The 40,000 university graduates in Beijing this year will have good job opportunities, official sources from the municipal education department said today.

The sources said that, generally speaking, the number of university students still falls short of society's needs.

Beijing will have 34,000 students graduating from universities and colleges, 5,000 from post-graduate study and 761 from doctorship [as received] study this July, the sources said.

So far 50 percent of the graduates have found jobs through the job market and other means, while the other 50 percent are still making their choices, the sources said.

They predicted that some 90 percent of the graduates will be able to find jobs to their satisfaction by mid-June.

The number of graduates going into large and middle-sized state-owned enterprises has increased remarkably, but into government bodies has been dropping over recent years, the sources said. Most of the graduates are going into grass-root enterprises.

The sources said the education department has set up a special fund, which gives each graduate choosing to work in remote and less-developed regions one thousand to five thousand yuan as an encouragement.

Beijing Set To Train More High-Level Specialists

OW0404141194 Beijing XINHUA in English
1136 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—Beijing is to train more high-level specialists in the next three years, which are urgently needed by the booming economy, under the latest on-the-job training program.

These personnel will be trained in such fields as modern enterprise management, foreign trade and commerce, finance and insurance, real estate development, urban construction projects management, revenue and taxes, auditing, international law and foreign trade, rural economy management, tourism, foreign languages and computer technology.

Candidates to be trained will be professionals with a college degree and those with intermediate professional titles as well as management personnel and technicians who have a bachelor's degree.

Beijing municipal adult education officials said that by 1997, more than one million people will have to change their jobs. The job-switchers will get training at local vocational schools and radio and television universities.

The local economy in Beijing, including the rural areas, has been growing as one of the fastest in China. On-the-job training has become increasingly urgent in some enterprises and rural ventures.

There are so far more than 170 adult vocational higher education institutions in the city, and more than 3,500 other kinds of training centers.

Last year, a total of 3.01 million people received adult education and on-the-job training, officials said.

Beijing Radio Inaugurates Literary, Art Station

OW0404132094 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0432 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)—The Beijing People's Broadcasting Station is inaugurating a Literary and Art Station today.

The Literary and Art station is a comprehensive radio station broadcasting literary and art programs. Its daily 19-hour transmission includes music, drama, literature, and quyi [folk art forms including ballad singing, story telling, comic dialogues, clapper talks, cross talks, etc]. Among its programs, the "serialized radio drama," "daily cross talks," and "story telling in the air" are broadcast in lively popular forms to the delight of listeners.

The Beijing Literary and Art Station, along with the News Station, Music Station, Traffic Station, and Children's Station, is affiliated to the Beijing People's Radio Broadcasting Station. Its frequency is FM 87.6 megahertz.

NONGCHUN SHENGHUO BAO To Start Publication Soon

HK0504070794 Beijing NONGMIN RIBAO in Chinese
19 Mar 94 p 1

[By reporter Chen Daian (7115 0108 1344): "NONGCHUN SHENGHUO BAO (RURAL LIFE) To Start Publication Soon"]

[Text] With the approval of the PRC Press and Publications Administration, the NONGMIN RIBAO office is to run NONGCHUN SHENGHUO BAO, which caters to the rural areas, cities, and towns across China, while giving prominence to guidance, service, and practical value. The paper is to start circulation on 1 July.

The targeted readers of NONGCHUN SHENGHUO BAO are peasants, rural cadres, and residents of cities and towns. The purpose of NONGMIN SHENGHUO BAO is to render service to the material, social, and spiritual life of peasants, rural cadres, and residents in cities and towns.

The tasks of NONGCHUN SHENGHUO BAO are to cover important trends, "hot spots," and bottlenecks in people's lives; provide the people with new concepts, knowledge, and information; promptly reflect the voice and requirements of reform; work hard to propagate new ideas and social atmosphere and make selfless contributions to improving people's livelihood; and brief overseas people on healthy lifestyles, customs, and habits.

NONGMIN SHENGHUO BAO is to be published in two and four pages. It will be a weekly, published every Friday, and circulated at home and overseas.

Statistics on Living Standards of Peasants

SK0504092094 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2102 GMT 31 March 94

[By Reporter Lu Yongjian (7773 3057 1696) and Correspondent Sun Jiwei (1327 4949 0251)]

[Text] Beijing, 1 Apr (XINHUA)—According to the latest information from China's rural social economic investigation team, on the basis of witnessing a slight increase in the income of peasant households, the living standards of peasants in China also improved by a large margin in 1993, the average per capita expenditure of peasants on living expenses was 778.7 yuan, an increase of 119.7 yuan, or 18.2 percent, over the 1992. If the rise of prices was factored in, the actual increase was 3.9 percent.

Based on a sample survey among 67,000 peasant households in 29 provinces, in 1993, the money which Chinese peasants spent on food increased by 19 percent over 1992 and reached 451.4 yuan. If the rise of prices was factored in, the actual increase was 6.2 percent. The expenses on grain, pork, poultry, and eggs all increased to some extent.

The increase in the expenditure on clothing was not so rapid as the increase in the expenditure on foods. The expenditure on clothing increased by 5.4 percent and reached 55.3 yuan, showing an actual increase of 1.6 percent over 1992. Of this, the expenditure on cotton clothing declined by 10 percent and that of chemical fabrics increased by 9.5 percent.

Since 1990, the craze in building houses has slowed down every year. In 1993, peasants' spending on housing noticeably declined, and each peasant spent an average of 56.6 yuan in housing, a decline of 16.9 percent from the previous year, thus marking the biggest decline in the spending on housing during recent years. In this connection, the number of new houses built by rural residents during 1993 decreased by 7.3 percent from 1992.

A sharp contrast to the slowdown in the housing craze was that peasants' expenditure on buying household equipment and daily necessities increased quite rapidly. In 1993, the average per-capita expenditure of rural residents on buying household equipment and daily necessities was 44.9 yuan, an increase of 8.2 yuan, or 22.5 percent, over 1992, and the actual increase was 14.7 percent. Judging from the purchasing volume, the increase in the purchase of refrigerators, sewing machines, and washing machines was quite rapid.

In addition, the average per capita expenditure of peasants on medical treatment and health care, communications and telecommunications, and cultural and recreational articles increased to a fairly great extent, and reached 27.4 yuan, 17.5 yuan, and 58.9 yuan respectively, or an increase of 13.6 percent, 43.1 percent, and 34.6 percent respectively over 1992. In this way, the living expenses of peasants in China in 1993 were arranged in the order of foods, housing, education, clothing, household equipment and daily necessities, medical treatment, communications, and others.

Specialists from relevant departments have reminded us that we should notice the gap between the expenditures of rural residents on consumption and that of urban residents, and that the ratio between them has reached 1:2.7. In addition, there is also a fairly big gap between the degree of improvement in the living standards of peasants in different localities.

Correction—Compact Disc of Zhou Enlai Speeches Released

OW0504004194

The following corrections pertain to the editorial report headlined Compact Disc of Zhou Enlai Speeches Released, published in the 4 April China DAILY REPORT, page 28:

Page 28, Column 2, third paragraph, last sentence, make read: ...Wu Jieping, both vice chairmen of the National People's Congress Standing Committee and latter was... (changing titles and name of organization).

Economic & Agricultural

Inflation Reaches 39.3 Percent in 35 Largest Cities

HK0404083094 Hong Kong AFP in English 0821 GMT 4 April 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (AFP)—The cost of living in China's 35 largest cities rose in February from an average of 25.9 percent the previous month to 39.3 percent, the State Bureau of Statistics reported Monday [4 April].

The bureau, quoted by the Economic Daily [JINGJI RIBAO], did not specify which city had the highest price increases, but named 18 in which inflation registered between 26 percent and 39.3 percent.

All of the 18 cities named were in the eastern half of the country, the majority of these in coastal areas with the notable exceptions of Xian and Urumqi. Conversely, nearly all the cities with inflation rates of less than 20 percent were in the interior.

Taking January and February together, the rate of inflation rose about 20 percent over the same period the previous year, and 25 percent year-to-year in the big cities, the report said.

Major contributors to February's roaring inflation included vegetables, grains, and seafood, which rose in price between 30 percent and 53 percent.

In another report Monday, the China Youth Daily [ZHONGGUO QINGNIAN BAO] quoted the bureau as estimating March's urban inflation rate at not less than 20 percent. These statistics and predictions underline the difficult task facing the government, which had promised to keep inflation below 10 percent for 1994.

Cities Experience Inflation

HK0404092694 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1034 GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing 3 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—The most recent statistics from the State Statistics Bureau show that in February this year, consumer prices increased by nearly 25.9 percent in 35 large and medium cities across China over the same period last year, of which vegetable, grains, aquatic products, meat, poultry, and produce prices increased by the widest margin, ranging from 30 to 53.5 percent.

The statistics show that in February, foodstuffs prices soared the highest of rising resident's consumer prices at 31.7 percent. Next was housing, which rose by 27.8 percent, and service charges, which rose by 25.8 percent.

The statistics show that consumer price rises varied in the 35 large and medium cities, of which Haikou, Qingdao, Urumqi, Chongqing, Hefei, Nanjing, Ningbo, Tianjin, Dalian, Shijiazhuang, Wuhan, Nanchang, Fuzhou, Shenyang, Guangzhou, Xiamen, Xian, and Beijing had a price rise margin wider than the national

average, ranging from 26 to 39.3 percent. Kunming had the lowest range of rises, 15.3 percent, and Shenzhen was next with a rise of 19 percent.

Economists indicated that halting the drastic rise in consumer goods prices should arouse the attention of all sides, and that it was especially imperative to firmly halt arbitrary price rises and rises caused by taking advantage of the situation.

Statistics Indicate Sharp Price Rises

OW0404114194 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2115 GMT 3 Apr 94

[By reporter Zhang Jinsheng (1728 6930 0524)]

[Text] Beijing, 3 Apr (XINHUA)—The latest figures of the State Statistics Bureau indicate that the consumer price index [CPI] in 35 large and medium-sized cities across the country rose 25.9 percent in February over the same period last year. Vegetables, grains, aquatic products, meat and poultry, and meat and poultry by-products registered the greatest price rises, ranging from 30 to 53.5 percent. Economic experts pointed out that authorities should take the sharp price rises seriously. It is particularly important to firmly put a stop to arbitrary and speculative price hikes.

The statistics for February indicate that the CPI of "edible" items rose 31.7 percent in the 35 large and medium-sized cities, faster than any other categories. Of the food items, vegetables, grain, meat and poultry, and meat and poultry by-products saw the sharpest price rises; their prices rose by 53.5, 39.9, 31.7, and 37 percent, respectively. Next was rents, which rose 27.8 percent, followed by services, which rose 25.8 percent. Among the major categories of consumer goods that registered smaller price rises were transportation and communications equipment; medical and health care; household appliances and daily articles; recreational, educational, and cultural products; and clothing. The price rises in all of these categories were lower than the CPI average.

The statistics also showed the cities with a CPI higher than the national average: Haikou, Qingdao, Urumqi, Chongqing, Hefei, Nanjing, Ningbo, Tianjin, Dalian, Shijiazhuang, Wuhan, Nanchang, Fuzhou, Shenyang, Guangzhou, Xiamen, Xian, and Beijing. The CPI of these cities were between 26 to 39.3 percent. The cities with a CPI below the national average were: Kunming, Yinchuan, Xining, Shenzhen, Zhengzhou, Shanghai, Hohhot, Changchun, Harbin, Hangzhou, Changsha, Guiyang, Lanzhou, Chengdu, Taiyuan, Jinan, and Nanjing. The CPI of Kunming and Shenzhen stood at 15.3 and 19 percent, the lowest.

Experts pointed out that consumer price rises are a normal phenomenon since China started implementing the policy of reform and opening up. Some of the prices are, however, arbitrary and speculative; some units are seeking extraordinary profits by unfair means to enrich

their small groups, thereby severely harming the interests of consumers. We must take resolute steps to put a stop to and punish such irregularities. At the same time, we should step up administration over prices, and enforce relevant state laws and regulations to ensure that consumers' interests are not infringed upon. This is the only way to ensure the smooth implementation of price reform and other reforms.

Commissions Outline Plans To Develop Scientific Sector

OW0404110194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1041 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—China expects to set up a framework for a new science and technology system that will meet the requirements of a market economy drive at the turn of this century.

This goal has been set out in a document jointly issued by the State Science and Technology Commission and the State Commission for Restructuring the Economy.

China will first introduce a set of personnel, employment, medicare and old-age social security systems in high-tech development zones, pioneer cities singled out to experiment with new economic and scientific and technological reform measures, as well as in regions that have a large number of scientists and technicians.

A public housing fund for the benefit of young scientists and technicians will be initiated in scientifically and technologically-advanced areas so as to tackle worsening housing shortages.

According to the document, the central government will increase scientific and technological input in central and western China in a bid to narrow the widening economic gaps between those regions and the coastal areas.

China will also reinforce the scientific and technological muscle of small and medium-sized enterprises, rural and township undertakings and poverty-stricken rural areas, the document stressed.

It said that the central government is encouraging scientific research institutions to become technology-intensive modern enterprises. Well-positioned high-tech enterprises will be allowed to issue and list stocks in and outside the country, with shares in the form of technology allowed to account for as much as 30 percent of the total registered capital.

Meanwhile, foreign trade enterprises and scientific and technological bodies will be given the green light to organize multi-functional international commercial firms and foreign trade enterprise groups, according to the document.

It notes that China encourages scientific and technological departments to increase overseas capital and set up

equity and cooperative ventures, scientific and technological businesses, as well as development funds for other industries.

According to the document, another development priority will be given to non-governmental scientific and technological undertakings. The government will choose some non-governmental high-tech enterprises to raise funds and invest abroad so as to help translate them into transnational companies.

To promote international cooperation, China will allow research institutes, institutions of higher education and enterprises with foreign trade rights to invest, run branches and engage in other activities abroad, such as research and development, production and marketing.

They are also allowed to jointly set up research institutes and laboratories with foreign partners.

At the same time, the document said, China allows and encourages overseas enterprises, organizations and individuals to set up technology-intensive enterprises and solely or jointly run, with their Chinese counterparts, research institutes, labs, experimental centres and other development projects.

Starting from this year, China will set up a new national award for research achievements in the agricultural sector.

China will also raise the salary standards for scientists and technicians to an internationally comparable level by the end of this century, without ceiling.

To make the bold reform measures a success, China will raise the national scientific and technological development and research fund to above 1.5 percent of the gross national product by the year 2000.

Meanwhile, China will promulgate a complete set of laws and regulations to guide the country's scientific and technological development.

Minister Urges Developing 'Pillar Industries'

HK0404063094 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese
29 Mar 94 p 2

[Article by Chen Jinhua, minister of the State Planning Commission, from the "Grasp the Opportunity and Revitalize the Pillar Industries" column: "Motivate the National Economy To Improve Its Quality As a Whole"]

[Text] Editor's note: As set forth in the report of the 14th Party Congress, we must "revitalize the engineering and electronics, petrochemical, automobile, and building industries to make them become the pillar industries of our national economy." This is a major strategic decision. In order to let you have a deeper understanding of the meaning of this decision as well as the current situation and development prospects of our country's pillar industries, probe into issues encountered in developing and revitalizing our country's pillar industries,

and seek solutions, the economic desk of this newspaper and the Research Office of the State Planning Commission are jointly opening a special discussion column called "Grasp the Opportunity and Revitalize the Pillar Industries." We hope you all will pay attention to it. [end editor's note]

An important change in our country's economic development strategy for the 1990's is precisely to transform the extensive type of economic growth into an intensive one, to alter the current situation of industrial structure with a low level of processing, technology, and added value, and to speed up industrial modernization. Revitalizing pillar industries conforms precisely to this demand. The pillar industries are, in general, characterized as being technology-intensive and having a high degree of linkage with other industries and a high degree of income flexibility. The revitalization of pillar industries will definitely bring about the development of a number of interrelated industries and will help upgrade the overall quality of the national economy.

Revitalizing pillar industries is also a historical demand in line with our country's economic development. The high-speed growth of our country's agriculture and consumables industry in the 1980's played a vital role in supporting and promoting the development of the economy as a whole. In the 1990's, we must continue to advance our economic development to a new stage and have a new target for economic growth while maintaining the steady growth of agricultural production. It is the inevitable trend of economic development to select pillar industries as the new target for economic growth. Comrade Jiang Zemin once said that the electronics industry is the multiplier of the national economy. More national income can be created under the situation of a nonexistent or limited increase in resources investment by utilizing electronics technology to transform traditional industries and to develop high-technology products that save energy and resources. The electronics, engineering, automobile, and petrochemical industries have greater growth potential than other industries, and thus play a greater role in promoting the national economy. As demonstrated by the experience of some rising industrialized countries and regions, during the period of accelerating industrial development, only when these industries maintain a higher rate of growth can we advance the process of industrialization and modernization in giant strides.

The development of production must be in line with the changes in market demand. As far as consumption demand is concerned, our people now have adequate food and clothing and are moving toward having a relatively comfortable life. City and town dwellers' consumption of food, clothing, and durables has surpassed the average level of medium-income countries. However, our per capita consumption in transportation and communications makes us one of most backward countries in this area. In the 1990's, with constant economic growth, our people's standard of living will advance to another new stage. As consumption demand is becoming

more and more diversified, and the field of consumption is constantly widening, the focus of consumption will gradually shift from the several major household appliances in the 1980's to a new generation of durables, including household communication products, household computers, houses, and cars. Due to such changes in consumption demand, the industries producing these commodities are being urged to speed up their development so that the industrial structure can adapt itself to changes in the consumption structure. As far as investment needs are concerned, with technological progress and the readjustment of the industrial structure, the demand for engineering and electronics products of high technical standards will maintain a high growth rate. In particular, integrated circuits, computers, program-controlled telephones, and other investment-type electronics products; cars, aircraft, ships, and other means of transport; and power-generating equipment, petrochemical facilities, ethylene, new building materials, and other industries of raw and processed materials have an extremely huge potential market.

At present, our country's key productive technology for the auto industry still has hardly any competitive power; with the huge growth of imports of large electrical engineering equipment for domestic use, greater and greater foreign trade deficits in electrical engineering products are being incurred; petrochemical industrial enterprises lack a large economic scale without a strong capability for developing high value-added products, such as refined petrochemical products; and buildings completed are of low grade and poor benefit. Due to the existence of these problems, our economy, after linking up with the international economy, will be at a disadvantage in the competition. Hence, we must have a sense of urgency and of crisis in developing the pillar industries.

To develop the pillar industries, we should attach importance to the role of industrial policy. The development of pillar industries has a number of prominent characteristics; that is, it proceeds in a centralized manner and on a large economic scale, and we cannot follow the beaten path of starting from primitive competition. All localities cannot "rush headlong into mass action" and develop these industries at the same time. The state must work according to the objective law of economic development, give play to the basic role of the market in resources distribution, and draw up long- and medium-term plans to coordinate the overall arrangements.

We must treat the expansion of exports as an important strategy for developing the pillar industries. As far as the development level of our country's pillar industries is concerned, we still do not have the capability to get into the international market. Most of our exports are products of low quality and have low added value, which only represent a small proportion of international trade. The state must formulate a policy to focus on bolstering enterprises which possess key products, which are oriented toward the international market, which have strong competitive power, and which operate on a large

scale. The state needs to build up a number of key industrial projects, of a high standard and on a large scale, for the international market.

Realizing an economy of scale in production and encouraging competition is an important link in developing the pillar industries. The scale of production and operation of our country's pillar industries falls short of international standards. Overall, the economy of scale has not taken shape. For example, international automobile production has reached the level of 2 million per year, whereas our country's annual automobile production amounts to only 250,000. Due to defects in the system, enterprises in the realms of the pillar industries scatter and are engaged in production on a small scale, with a low degree of specialized supply of spare parts and a small output of low quality. Moreover, the phenomenon of repeated construction and production is quite serious. To develop the pillar industries, we must follow the law of large scale modernized production and insist on organizing our construction in accordance with the demand of economies of scale.

To develop the pillar industries, we must also properly handle the relationship between the utilization of foreign investment and the development of nationality industries. An important measure for developing the pillar industries is to introduce foreign investment and technology with an emphasis on enhancing our capability of self-reliance. After all, the markets for automobiles, household appliances, and other products in China should be filled with Chinese commodities. We should group outstanding talent together and strive to digest, assimilate, and innovate the technology that is introduced. We must move to the path of independent study and self-development as soon as possible on the basis of introducing technology from the outside, running joint ventures, and cooperating with foreign investors.

Making small profits with quick turnover should be an important principle of the development of our country's pillar industries. The prices of many mechanical and electronics products in our country are currently higher than those in the international market. It is true that costs are high, but the profit rate is also high, and this is one of the reasons behind blind and repeated construction. We must form a mechanism whereby prices are determined by the market through consolidating market competition, draw up a consumption policy in line with the new stage of economic development, abolish various unreasonable charges, and develop production while meeting market needs.

Regulations on Export Commodity Quotas

HK0404051794 Beijing GUOJI SHANGBAO in Chinese
1 Mar 94 pp 1-2

[Procedures for inviting bids for export commodity quotas issued by the Ministry of Foreign Trade and

Economic Cooperation; place and date not given: "Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation Procedures for Inviting Bids for Export Commodity Quotas (Trial Implementation)"

[Text] **Article 1.** To improve and perfect the quota allocation system, to establish a mechanism for fair competition, to protect the overall interests of the state and the legal rights and interests of enterprises engaged in foreign trade, and to ensure normal order in the export business, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Cooperation [MOFTEC] has formulated these procedures for inviting bids for export commodity quotas on the basis of the interim provisions for the administration of exported commodities sanctioned by the State Council.

Article 2. In the work of inviting bids, it is necessary to abide by the following principles: "Fair, Open, Competitive, and Beneficial."

Article 3. These procedures are applicable to all export commodities on the quota list of MOFTEC.

Article 4. MOFTEC is responsible for the supervision and guidance of bidding invitations. MOFTEC determines the commodities for which bids are invited and set up. A special committee (the bidding committee) has been set up to administer bidding invitations for the quota of export commodities approved by the Ministry of Foreign Trade. The bidding committee is made up of the relevant division under MOFTEC and relevant import and export trade associations, which are in charge of the actual invitation of bids for commodity quotas. The bidding committee sets up various offices (the bidding offices) which handle day-to-day work in those trade associations.

Article 5. The bidding procedures stipulated here are bidding with compensation. That is, the enterprise which wins the bid gets the quotas, provided it pays accordingly.

The specific bidding procedures are determined by the bidding committee according to the type of commodities open for bidding.

Article 6. Bidding scope: Size of quota, price of quota. Size of quota refers to the quantity of the export commodity on the quota list. Price of quota refers to the expense (in renminbi) for each unit the winning bidder has to pay. The winning bidder has to pay a fee; i.e., unit price multiplied by the quota quantity, to the bidding committee.

The fee collected by the bidding committee is used entirely for the state's development of exports.

Article 7. Quantity for bidding is decided by MOFTEC on the basis of the previous year's actual exports of quota-administered commodities and the need in the international market. The quantity the bidding committee invited for bidding must be within the range of the total quantity of commodity decided by MOFTEC.

Article 8. The number of bidding invitations is determined by MOFTEC and the bidding committee according to the related situations of different commodities. In principle, each commodity is set for bidding twice a year. Each bidding invitation gives a three-month notice.

Article 9. Bidding invitation notices are to be announced by the news media designated by the bidding committee.

Article 10. All import and export companies that are members of the import and export trade association and are sanctioned by MOFTEC to have foreign trade management rights, all production enterprises that are sanctioned to have foreign trade management rights (restricted to their own products), and foreign-invested enterprises (restricted to their own products), may submit tenders.

Article 11. All enterprises that intend to enter a bid must complete an "Application for Entering a Bid," which is issued by the bidding office. This application should be completed and submitted to the bidding office before a set date. An enterprise is allowed to enter only one bid for each commodity.

Article 12. The "Application for Entering a Bid" must be submitted to the bidding office before the deadline established by the bidding committee. (It can also be sealed and sent by mail or by courier.) The date of receipt of the form determines the judgment of validity.

Article 13. Based on the valid applications submitted by enterprises, the bidding committee assesses the quota quantity for the above-said enterprises.

Article 14. The basis for assessment:

1. Consistent with Article 10 of these procedures.
2. The quota price should not be lower than the average price of the bidding prices offered by bidders.

The average quota price is calculated on the following formula:

$$\text{Average Quota Price} = \frac{\text{bidders' quota price} \times \text{bidding quantity}}{\text{total quantity of tender bidding}}$$

3. A copy of the certificate showing the previous year's export earnings related to the commodity concerned.
4. The Bidding Office has the right to rule out bidders whose offers are far from the normal standard.

Article 15. Requirements for winning a bid: The list of bidders which are able to meet the requirements in Article 14, and the order of the winners are decided by the bidding committee according to their price offers for the quota of the commodity.

Article 16. The bid-winning quantity of the winning bidder is calculated on the following formula:
Bid-Winning Quantity =

$$\frac{\text{bidders' price} \times \text{bidders' quantity}}{[\text{total quantity for tender offer} \times \text{winners' price} \times \text{winners' quantity}]}$$

If the bid-winning quantity, which is calculated according to the aforesaid formula, is larger than the actual quantity the winning enterprise requires, the bid-winning quantity can be lowered to its requirement. The bid-winning fee is calculated on the following formula:

Bid-winning fee = bidder's quantity X bidder's price

Article 17. The bidding committee should finish its evaluation of a tender offer before a set date.

Article 18. After the announcement of the bid winners, the bidding committee should send its certificate to the winner before a set date, report the result to MOFTEC, and notify the license-issuing authorities.

If any malpractice or violations of the stipulations in these procedures are found and proved, MOFTEC has the right to veto the results of the bidding.

Article 19. Names of bid winners are announced in a unified way by news media designated by the bidding committee.

Article 20. Basis for issuing export licenses:

1. Names of bid winners (bid winners for major markets are listed separately).
2. Quantity of bids won.
3. Contracted price for the export commodity (not less than coordinated price).
4. Country or area to which the bid-winning quota is applied.

Article 21. The bid winner may get the export license at the license-issuing authority upon presentation of the bid-winning certificate and transaction contract. The license-issuing authority must examine the bid-winning certificate issued by the bidding committee before issuing the export license. The license-issuing authority is not to issue export licenses to those who fail to produce bid-winning certificates or contracts which are not consistent with the certificates; otherwise, the license-issuing authority will be held responsible.

Article 22. If the bid winner is unable to abide by a contract with the foreign enterprise, it should get approval from the bidding office before the set date and transfer its quota to another enterprise. For this, it has to pay a transfer fee. The transfer should be held publicly in a place designated by the bidding committee. Priority is given according to the order of time and price, which are handled by computer. Outside transactions are strictly forbidden. The new bidders must be qualified to bid for such commodities, and no further transfer is allowed.

Article 23. If the bid winner can neither abide by the contract with a foreign enterprise, nor transfer its quota

to others, it should hand in the quota to the bidding office with a written explanation. Once the quota is handed in, part of the bidding fee is refunded. The returned quota will be added to the total quantity of the next tender offer.

Article 24. When the quota of the commodity is cleared through Customs, the enterprise concerned should hand in the export license of the commodity to the bidding office (one duplicate copy is left with the enterprise). The bidding office is responsible for checking and filing statistics and reporting the execution of the contract to the bidding committee, to enable the latter to manage and supervise the export commodities subject to bidding.

Article 25. If the bid winner fails to use the quota, to transfer it to others, or to hand it in to the bidding office within the time period before the set date, the bidding office, with the approval of the bidding committee, has the right to deprive this enterprise of the right to participate in the next year's tender bidding for the same commodity or to be a receiver of a transfer.

Article 26. If a bid winner has transferred its quota to others without the approval of the bidding office, it will be deprived of its right to participate in the next two years' tender bidding for the same commodity, or to be a receiver of a transfer.

Article 27. If the bid winner sets its export price lower than the coordinated price stipulated by the trade associations, this enterprise will be deprived of its rights for the next three years' tender bidding for the same commodity, or to be a receiver of a transfer.

Article 28. These procedures shall go into effect on 2 February 1994. Rights for explanation remain with MOFTEC.

Official Discusses Ramifications of GATT, MFN

HK0404065594 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 3-9 Apr 94 p 1

[By Wang Yong: "Denial By GATT Wouldn't Be Fatal, Moftec Official Says"]

[Text] With or without access to GATT, China will emerge as a powerful global competitor, a senior Chinese trade official asserts.

"Without GATT membership, our open policy and reform would continue," said Li Zhongzhou, Deputy Director General for International Relations at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation (Moftec).

Li made his remarks last week at an international seminar, "China Business Summit," that came about two weeks before China was to send a high-level delegation to Morocco to sign the final agreements of the Uruguay round of GATT talks.

During the 16th session of the GATT Working Party on China held in Geneva last month, most member nations showed support for China's early re-entry. Among the exceptions was the United States.

Li admitted that denial of membership in GATT would likely have a negative effect on trade expansion and slow down the pace of reform in China.

"However," he said, "a passive return to import substitution (a measure to restrict imports) in parallel with continued investment incentives may actually encourage greater foreign investment (in China) because local production would then be favoured over imports.

"The world trade community has a choice between accepting China as an equal trading partner by granting it GATT membership, or competing for access to the Chinese market on a reciprocal basis," he said.

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) prefers multilateralism to bilateralism.

Li said China has made a high profile effort to regain GATT member status, but does not want membership at any cost.

"The bottom line is equal treatment," Li said. "China hopes to obtain unconditional most-favoured-nation (MFN) treatment equivalent to that accorded to all other contracting parties by participating in GATT. It is important to point out that this is the fundamental international principle applied universally, not a privilege as claimed by certain political arguments."

The United States has insisted that it will renew MFN for China on the condition that the Chinese Government "makes progress on human rights" and other issues, an approach that China maintains runs counter to the spirit of GATT.

"The entry into GATT is a crucial step to integrate the Chinese economy with the international community. It injects a dynamic factor into the world economic growth. However, this purely economic issue has been complicated by non-economic factors and the negotiation has been delayed for an unwarranted long period," Li said.

He added that the market-based pricing system has been in place in China, which is one of the fundamental demands of GATT.

He noted that certain major trading partners are taking advantage of China's negotiations for GATT membership to extract unreasonable concessions that are beyond China's ability.

For example, some partners demand that China eliminate all non-tariff measures while they themselves maintain quantitative restrictions on thousands of items such as textiles and clothing, agricultural products, consumer goods, steel and footwear.

In some of these sectors China has comparative advantages.

"In the case of increased protection against Chinese products," Li asserted, "China will be forced to reduce imports in order to balance its foreign trade.

This return to import controls, Li said, would be the second best choice for China if it is kept out of the world's multilateral trading system.

State To Introduce Standard Employee Qualifications

HK0504053794 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English

5 Apr 94 p 1

[By Cao Min: "State Introduces Job Qualifications for All Employees"]

[Text] The government will introduce internationally-recognised qualifications for the blue and white collar employees to foster a skilled, flexible workforce.

Every worker in the country, Chinese or foreign, can apply for a professional certificate which identifies their skills and qualifications, under new regulations issued by the ministries of labour and personnel.

Government officials said professional certificates will help job-seekers to find positions for which they are qualified.

The rules aim to set professional standards and promote a competitive employment market for job-seekers, said the two ministries.

The new certificates will be mandatory for government and enterprise vacancies.

Applicants for the credentials will have to demonstrate their on-the-job skills and professional qualifications.

Private practice lawyers, doctors and accountants, will have to apply for professional licences under the new system.

The qualification certificate covers two parts: One is the rudimentary standard of the knowledge, skill and ability of a worker in certain profession; the other is the necessary skill and ability required for an individual to engage in a private professional practice, which is controlled by the government.

The labour and personnel departments of the State Council will assess workers' educational backgrounds, examination records and on-the-job performance for the paper qualification.

The new system will encourage employees to improve their skills and adapt themselves to a market economy, said the Labour Ministry.

And the certificates issued by the Chinese Government will be valid in other countries.

The Regulations on the Qualification of Professionals aim to promote professional standards, particularly among the young. However, quite a number of young workers today are indifferent to professional skills.

Almost 48 percent of the country's 120-million-strong urban workforce have no professional training.

Nearly 70 percent of them are manual labourers.

The unskilled workforce has hindered the efficiency and development of new and hi-tech enterprises.

Government concern led to last year's professional appraisal plan, which replaced the old eight-grade worker system.

Skilled workers were given technician or senior technician grades by the Labour Ministry.

And a million young workers took part in a nationwide professional training contest sponsored by several government departments. The certificate system would encourage more employees improving their quality to adapt themselves to market economy, according to officials.

Government Postpones Interbank Foreign Exchange System

OW0404084894 Tokyo KYODO in English 0735 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Shanghai, April 4 KYODO—China has postponed the start of operations of its first interbank foreign exchange system for two weeks from the originally set schedule from Monday [4 April].

Informed sources said the postponement is due to a delay in preparations.

The China foreign exchange trading center is the culmination of China's ongoing unification of its dual track exchange rate system.

It will enable the renminbi (Chinese yuan) to be freely convertible with other currencies within six years.

The system has so far been given a test-run, and will now formally start operations from April 18, the sources said.

New Law To Suppress Unfair Trade, Monopolies Considered

HK0404065494 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 3-9 Apr 94 p 1

[By Wu Yunhe: "New Law Against Unfair Trade Is Being Weighed"]

[Text] China is considering drafting a new law against trade monopolies.

Such a law could help the government in shifting the country away from a centrally planned economy, said an official with the State Administration for Industry & Commerce.

China already has a law against unfair competition, which took effect in December, but the government acknowledges that it is not strong enough to suppress monopolistic practices, said Ma Yanling, an official of the administration's Economic Checking Department.

China's drive to build a market oriented economic system requires a legal structure to plug loopholes that allow fake products, false advertising, giveaway sales and contract kickbacks, she added.

The expected law against monopolistic practices is also in step with the country's efforts to restructure its business system to conform with fair-trade rules set down by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which it hopes to rejoin.

The government intends the new law to ban regional restrictive business practices and unfair restraint of trade by public utilities such as cooking gas and electrical supply companies.

But, Ma noted, it will be at least another year before such a law gets final approval from the National People's Congress (NPC).

To prepare for drafting the legislation, legal officials are busily consulting foreign experts, especially those in developed countries.

Chinese efforts to draw on foreign experience and insight regarding laws against unfair competition were spotlighted by two major international seminars last month in Shanghai and Shenzhen.

The United Nations' Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTD) and the State Administration for Industry & Commerce jointly sponsored the seminars with more than 150 participants from Chinese and foreign agencies.

They were intended to provide an opportunity for Chinese legal officials to exchange their experiences on the implementation of the anti-unfair competition law.

They also were expected to help Chinese officials learn from foreign experiences in preparation for drafting the law against monopolies, said Wang Zhifang, another official with the State Administration for Industry & Commerce.

Besides the United Nations officials, German and British officials also participated in the seminars, which were the first international meetings of their kind jointly sponsored by the UN and the administration.

Gan Guoping, Vice-Minister of the State Administration for Industry and Commerce, told the meetings that the government was keen to strengthen co-operation with

the UN and foreign legal officials to tighten restrictions against unfair competitive and restrictive business practices.

China will carry on the campaign against unfair competition and will work out new laws banning trade monopolies in its bids to bring about an orderly transition from central planning to a socialist market-oriented economy, he added.

Realization of this ambition requires closer co-operation and a frequent exchanges with foreign legal institutions, Gan noted.

According to official sources, illegal lotteries to promote sales, kickbacks in awarding contracts and regional restrictions on businesses designed to protect local industries are still widespread in China.

Provisional Regulations on Land Appreciation Tax Published

HK0404075294 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 3-9 Apr 94 p 5

[“Unofficial translation” of the provisional regulations of the People’s Republic of China on land appreciation tax, promulgated by the State Council on December 13, 1993: “Provisional Regulations of the People’s Republic of China on Land Appreciation Tax”]

[Text] Article 1. These Regulations are formulated in order to regulate the order of land and real estate market transactions to reasonably adjust the benefit from land appreciation and to safeguard the rights and interests of the State.

Article 2. All units and individuals receiving income from the transfer of State-owned land use rights, buildings and their attached facilities (hereinafter referred to as “transfer of real estate”), shall be taxpayers of the Land Appreciation Tax (hereinafter referred to as “taxpayers”) and shall pay Land Appreciation Tax in accordance with these Regulations.

Article 3. Land Appreciation Tax shall be assessed according to the appreciation amount derived by the taxpayer on the transfer of real estate and the tax rates prescribed in Article 7 of these Regulations.

Article 4. The appreciation amount shall be the balance of proceeds received by the taxpayer on the transfer of real estate after deducting the sum of deductible items as prescribed in Article 6 of these Regulations.

Article 5. Proceeds received by the taxpayer on the transfer of real estate shall include monetary proceeds, proceeds in kind and other proceeds.

Article 6. The deductible items in computing the appreciation amount are as follows:

- (1) The sum paid for the acquisition of land use rights;
- (2) Costs and expenses for the development of land;

(3) Costs and expenses for the construction of new buildings and facilities, or the assessed value for used properties and building;

(4) The taxes related to the transfer of real estate;

(5) Other deductible items as stipulated by the Ministry of Finance.

Article 7. Land Appreciation Tax shall adopt four level progressive rates as follows:

For that part of the appreciation amount not exceeding 50 percent the sum of deductible items, the tax rate shall be 30 percent.

For that part of the appreciation amount exceeding 50 percent, but not exceeding 100 percent of the sum of deductible items, the tax rate shall be 40 percent.

For that part of the appreciation amount exceeding 100 percent, but not exceeding 200 percent, of the sum of deductible items, the tax rate shall be 50 percent.

For that part of the appreciation amount exceeding 200 percent of the sum of deductible items, the tax rate shall be 60 percent.

Article 8. Land Appreciation Tax shall be exempt under any one of the following circumstances:

(1) Taxpayers constructing ordinary standard residences for sale, where the appreciation amount does not exceed 20 percent of the sum of deductible items;

(2) Real estate taken over and repossessed according to laws due to the construction requirements of the State.

Article 9. For taxpayers under any one of the following circumstances, the tax shall be assessed according to the assessed value of the real estate:

(1) Concealment or false reporting on the real estate transaction price;

(2) Providing false sums of deductible items;

(3) The transfer price of real estate is lower than the assessed value without proper justification.

Article 10. Taxpayers shall report the tax to the local competent tax authorities where the real estate is located within seven days of signing the real estate transfer agreement, and pay the land Appreciation Tax within the period specified by the tax authorities.

Article 11. Land Appreciation Tax shall be collected by the tax authorities. The department for land administration and the department for real estate administration shall provide the tax authorities with relevant information, and assist the tax authorities in the collection of the Land Appreciation Tax pursuant to the law.

Article 12. For taxpayers that have paid the Land Appreciation Tax according to these Regulations, the department for land administration and the department for real estate administration shall not process the relevant title change procedures.

Article 13. The collection and administration of Land Appreciation Tax shall be conducted in accordance with the relevant regulations of the Law of the People's Republic of China on Tax Collection and Administration, and these Regulations.

Article 14. The Ministry of Finance shall be responsible for the interpretation of these Regulations and for the formulation of the Detailed Rules and Regulations for the Implementation of these Regulations.

Article 15. These Regulations shall come into effect from January 1, 1994. The Measures of different districts for the collection of land appreciation fees that contravene these Regulations shall cease to be implemented on the same date.

Foreigners Said Cheating Joint Venture Partners

HK0404075394 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English
4 Apr 94 p 1

[By Wu Yunhe: "New Rules To Police Foreign-Asset Cheats"]

[Text] Trade investigators will look into foreign companies that over-value their joint venture assets under new rules coming in next month.

The aim is to improve government checks on foreign fixed asset investment, said the State Administration for the Inspection of Import and Export Commodities.

Many joint venture investors have cheated their Chinese partners by supplying outdated, overvalued equipment and technology.

"By overvaluing their assets, some foreign investors have been claiming a disproportionately large share of profits, which are nailed down according to each sides' stated investment," the administration explained.

Some foreigners were taking the advantage of Chinese businessmen's lack of knowledge of world markets, the administration said.

The Ministry of Finance and trade investigators will determine responsibility for any false investments that they discover, under the new rules.

And the neglect of duty by government inspection officials will not go unpunished.

The regulations come under five headings.

They cover the activities of government assessors and the evaluation procedure.

They also provide guidelines on how to assess the real value of foreign business investments.

The rules aim to build up a legal system that will protect the interests of both Chinese and foreign investors, the trade administration said.

The rapid growth of overseas investment in the country in recent years has necessitated the new rules.

China has more than 170,000 foreign-invested ventures, with a gross investment of \$60 billion, according to latest statistics.

More and more foreign investors have been using technology and equipment as part of their investment to joint ventures.

Circular Reveals Serious Exaggeration of Output Value

HK0504083694 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0853 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, 23 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—Since the beginning of this year, people have been reporting problems of exaggerating industrial output value which have emerged in some localities. Consequently, the State Statistical Bureau and the Ministry of Supervision dispatched investigative teams to various localities to investigate. The findings show that such situations indeed exist and are even quite widespread. In some localities, the problem is quite serious. As a result, the State Statistical Bureau and the Ministry of Supervision have issued a circular on the problem of exaggerating industrial output value in some localities.

Party and government leaders in some localities have exaggerated their achievements by falsely reporting their output value, but under pressure from the leadership, the local statistical departments, instead of upholding principle, have resorted to deception in violating the provisions of the "Statistical Law." The idea of blindly competing for growth rate among party and government leaders in some localities also has resulted in some towns, townships, and enterprises exaggerating their industrial output value. For example, the Taicang City petrochemical plant consistently exaggerated its output value between June 1992 and March this year, and it was not until the investigation team had arrived in that city to investigate that the practice was rectified. The plant's actual industrial output value was 115 million yuan last year, but it was reported to the city statistical bureau as 173 million yuan. This represents an exaggeration of 58.34 million yuan, accounting for 33.7 percent of the reported figure. In the city's Shaxi Township, the nine village-run industrial enterprises, which have comparatively large output values, exaggerated their output value by as much as 25.8 percent of the total output value of village-run enterprises in the whole township.

Moreover, some localities have changed the national unified method of calculation without authorization, causing a false increase in output value growth rate.

The circular points out: The practice of fraud in statistical work, in violation of the "Statistical Law," has deprived the state macroeconomic regulation and control of reliable, scientific figures. An erroneous policy

decision made on the basis of erroneous information will cause major losses to the national economy.

Beijing's First Stock Offerings Meet 'Tepid' Demand

HK0404075194 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 3-9 Apr 94 p 3

[By Liu Weiling: "Response To Beijing's 1st Offering Is Just Tepid"]

[Text] Bankers in Beijing smiled last week as money flew into the city during its first public stock offering.

The three-day issuance, from March 27 to 29, raised 1.786 billion yuan (\$205.29 million). Investors had to deposit cash for receipts that will be used in a lottery to determine who can buy the shares. The money is being held in Beijing financial institutions.

However, the capital's first public offering did not meet the expectations of securities firms and the four companies floating the shares. The four companies are Beijing Department Store (Group) Co Ltd, Beiren Printing Machinery Co Ltd, Beijing Light Bus Co Ltd and Beijing Town County Trade Centre Co Ltd.

Although stock offerings are the subject of much street talk these days, masses of investors did not queue in Beijing as they have in many other cities.

According to underwriters of the flotation, the lottery rates for the four companies all surpassed 2.7 per cent. This means that the chances of a subscriber being able to buy shares are 27 in 1,000.

Beiren had the highest lottery rate, 10.5679 per cent. In comparison, the rate for Tsingtao Beer was 0.06 per cent when it publicly floated shares last year.

Experts say the months-long contraction in the country's stock market dampened people's enthusiasm for the new issues.

In addition, the public has learned that new issues may not promise the easy fortunes they did several years ago when demand for stocks far out paced the supply.

Observers also point out that Beijing people are conservative investors. They prefer the lower risks of financial instruments such as treasury bonds to the higher risks of stocks.

The major challenger to the new stock issues is this year's treasury bonds, whose yields have lured many investors.

Of the four companies, investors preferred the two retail companies over the two industrial firms, although the former carry higher issuing prices.

The lottery rate for Beijing Department Store is 2.9384 per cent and for Beijing Town and County Trade Centre, 2.7721 per cent. For Beiren it is 10.5679 percent and for Beijing Light Bus, 6.3549 per cent.

Joint-Venture Enterprises To Build Large Power Units

OW0404043694 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 2144 GMT 26 Mar 94

[By reporter Zou Qingli (6760 3237 7787)]

[Text] Beijing, 27 Mar (XINHUA)—It was learned recently from the office of the Three Gorges Project Construction Committee that large generating sets to be used in the Three Gorges Project shall be jointly designed and manufactured by Chinese enterprises and a foreign company that wins the international bid.

According to Li Shouren, chief engineer of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, the Three Gorges Project will need a total of 26 large generating sets, each with a 700,000 kw capacity. The design and manufacturing process for the hydraulic turbine—one of the largest hydropower units in the world, each with a wheel about 9.85 meters in length—require fairly high technical standards. In recent years, China's machine-building industry has made many attempts to solve major technical problems and other preparations for the manufacturing of such power units. As a result, it has been equipped basically with the ability to manufacture such large hydropower units.

In consideration of the possibility that foreign funds may be used in the Three Gorges Project, as well as for the purpose of guaranteeing that the technology and quality of such power units are of advanced-world levels and promoting China's standards in developing and manufacturing power-generating equipment, the state has made the following decision: The bid for the 26 large hydropower units will be open for foreign companies around 1996. The 12 generating sets, which are for the first-phase construction project, shall be jointly designed and manufactured by a foreign bid winner and the Harbin Electric Machine Plant and the Dongfang Electric Machine Plant. The foreign company shall be fully responsible to the China Three Gorges Project Development Cooperation for technology, quality, and time of delivery. The Chinese plants, in turn, shall be responsible to the foreign company. During the joint production process, the Chinese plants shall gradually increase the percentage of locally made products in an effort to master design and manufacturing ability. The other 14 units shall mainly be manufactured at home, with the Chinese plants becoming major suppliers of the goods.

It was learned that the 550,000 kw flow-type hydraulic generating set for the Ertan power station shall be jointly manufactured by the Dongfang Electric Machine Plant and the GE Canada Company soon in accordance with the above-mentioned method. Such a method shall be helpful in accumulating many experiences for Chinese plants in terms of jointly developing and manufacturing power generating units with foreign companies. The Harbin Electric Machine Plant and the Dongfang Electric Machine Plant, which are to be responsible for

developing and manufacturing power generating units for the Three Gorges Project, are now making technical preparations.

Shanghai Opens Nationwide Foreign Currency Trading Center

*OW0404154194 Beijing XINHUA in English
1439 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] Shanghai, April 4 (XINHUA)—A Chinese foreign currency trading center went into official operation today in Shanghai, one of the biggest financial centers in China.

Officials with the center said the supply and demand of foreign currencies at this center will provide an authoritative standard for China's foreign currency exchange rates.

The trading center is China's first nationwide unified foreign currency market. It is linked up with trading centers in other big Chinese cities such as Beijing, Tianjin, Hangzhou, Shenzhen and Guangzhou, the officials said.

The transactions today proved to be stable. The exchange rate of U.S. dollars against renminbi yuan opened at 1:8.681 and closed at 1:8.6908.

In its initial stage, the center will only deal with transactions in U.S. dollars and Hong Kong dollars against renminbi. It will pair up sellers and buyers through an advanced communications and computer system.

Trading members at the center will include 13 domestic banks, more than 80 Sino-foreign joint banks and some other financial organs.

Yangtze River Valley Leads in Joint-Stock Economy

*OW0404094694 Beijing XINHUA in English
0711 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] Shanghai, April 4 (XINHUA)—The valley of the Chang Jiang river, China's longest, has taken the lead in the country in trying out the joint-stock system.

The joint share-holding economy in Sichuan, Hunan, Hubei, Jiangxi, Anhui and Jiangsu provinces and Shanghai along the river has burgeoned since May 1992, when the central government announced the opening of this area further to the outside world.

By the end of March this year these areas had a total of 124 companies that have listed their stocks on the market, accounting for half of the country's total.

These companies are involved in the fields of energy development, transportation, telecommunications and high-tech industry. They are leading local economic development and deepening the enterprise reform.

By issuing stocks to the public, the six provinces and Shanghai have collected more than 100 billion yuan in funds for local economic development.

The Pudong Development Bank, under the principle of management of both assets and liabilities, has loaned 3.57 billion yuan and 160 million U.S. dollars to enterprises over the past year.

And the Gezhouba Hydroelectric Power Station on the middle reaches of the Chang Jiang is issuing stocks to collect funds for the construction of the giant Three Gorges dam project.

'Hope Project' Aids Education of Children in Poor Areas

*OW0404065094 Beijing XINHUA in English
0617 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—More than 540,000 dropouts in poor rural areas have returned to school since the "Hope Project" to finance the education of children in poverty-stricken areas was launched nationwide four years ago.

Cao Zhigang, an 11-year-old boy living in the mountainous Jinggang area of Jiangxi Province recently wrote a letter of thanks to Fang Lue, a teacher at the Beijing-based Central Institute of Finance and Banking, who has been providing him with a stipend.

In the letter Cao said he had scored an average of 99 out of the possible 100 points in all subjects in his final exams last term. He also sent to Fang a parcel of sunflower seeds he had picked himself.

His letter was carried in advertisements for the "Hope Project" distributed in Beijing and other major cities all over China.

Specifically, the project involves mobilizing people from all walks of life to finance the re-entry to school of dropout students in poor rural areas.

New China has made great progress in education since its founding in 1949. However, owing to the uneven economic growth, insufficient funding for education in poor rural areas and the low incomes of many rural families, an estimated one million school-age children drop out each year throughout China.

Since the China Juvenile Development Fund initiated the "Hope Project" nationwide in October 1989, tens of millions of Chinese have donated a total of 200 million yuan to the fund.

Many Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan compatriots, as well as Chinese nationals residing abroad, have also donated money to the project.

As a result, 200 "Hope Primary Schools" have been built in poor areas in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region,

and Qinghai and Gansu provinces in northwest China, as well as in Yunnan, Guizhou, Shanxi and Gansu provinces.

An official of the China Juvenile Development Fund said that China has about 70 million urban families, 50 million of which are relatively well off.

If one percent of the 50 million families support the "Hope Project," half a million children from poor families will be able to receive an education, he said.

The project is well known all over China, thanks to the showing of movies and TV series, and the publication of books in support of the project, as well as widespread reporting by the mass media.

Xu Yongguang, secretary-general of the fund, said that the fund has introduced a whole range of systems in such areas as accepting donations, deciding on who should receive financing and building primary schools.

He said that China currently has 10 million children who cannot afford an education. "The 'Hope Project' has enabled 540,000 students to receive an education. So we can only say that initial success has been scored," he said.

The amount of donations for the project in the first three months of this year far exceeds that for the same period in 1993, he said.

The projects to be undertaken this year should finance the education of a half a million students and the construction of 100 primary schools, he said.

He said that delegates to a conference on the project held earlier this year decided to basically solve the problem of dropouts within the remainder of the century and assist the Chinese Government in making nine-year compulsory education universal by the end of the century.

Regulations on Mineral Rights Fees

OW0504061194 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1319 GMT 4 Mar 94

["Provisions for Managing the Collection of Mineral Rights Fees"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Article 1 These regulations are formulated in accordance with the relevant provisions of the "Mineral Resources Law of the People's Republic of China" to safeguard and promote the prospecting, protection, and rational development of mineral resources, and safeguard the state's property rights and interests in mineral resources.

Article 2 Mineral rights fees [kuang chan zi yuan bu chang fei 4349 3934 6327 3293 6316] shall be paid in accordance with these regulations for the exploitation of mineral resources within the territory of the People's

Republic of China and the waters under its jurisdiction, unless otherwise provided for by laws and administrative regulations.

Article 3 Mineral rights fees shall be collected based on a fixed percentage of the income from the sale of mineral products. Mineral rights fees paid by an enterprise shall be listed as operating expenses.

Where people with mining rights process mineral products by themselves, their income from the sale of mineral products shall be calculated based on the price set by the state; where there is no set state price for the mineral products, the income from the sale of the products shall be calculated based on the products' average local market price prevailing at the time of the collection of mineral rights fees.

Where people with mining rights sell their mineral products outside the country, the income from the sale shall be calculated based on the products' international market price.

The term mineral products used in these regulations refers to mineral products removed from their natural state through mining and dressing.

Article 4 Mineral rights fees shall be paid by people with mining rights.

Mineral rights fees shall be calculated in currency used in selling the mineral products; where people with mining rights process mineral products by themselves, the mineral rights fees shall be calculated in currency used in the sale of the end products.

Article 5 Mineral rights fees shall be calculated according to the following formula:

Amount of mineral rights fee equals income from sale of mineral products multiplied by the mineral rights fee rate multiplied by the coefficient of percentage of recovery

Coefficient of percentage of recovery multiplied by appraised percentage of recovery/actual percentage of recovery

Appraised percentage of recovery is based on the blueprint of the mine approved in accordance with relevant state regulations; where a mining enterprise is required to prepare only a mining plan instead of a blueprint, the percentage of recovery shall be determined by the department in charge of geology and mineral resources management under the local people's government at and above the county level together with other relevant departments.

Where mineral rights fees for certain minerals cannot be calculated in accordance with the provisions of the first and second paragraphs of this article, the department in charge of geology and mineral resources under the State Council shall develop separate formulas together with the State Council's finance department.

Article 6 Mineral rights fees shall be collected in accordance with the rates provided for in the appendix of these regulations.

Adjustment of mineral rights fees shall be made jointly by the State Council finance department and the State Council department in charge of geology and mineral resources and shall be implemented after it is submitted to and approved by the State Council.

Article 7 Mineral rights fees shall be collected jointly by the department in charge of geology and mineral resources and the finance department.

Where a mine is located in an administrative district at the county level, mineral rights fees shall be collected by the department in charge of geology and mineral resources under the people's government of the county where the mines are located.

Where the area of a mine extends beyond an administrative district above the county level, mineral rights fees shall be collected by the department in charge of geology and mineral resources of the people's government at the next higher level.

Where the area of a mine extends beyond an administrative district at the provincial level or is in the territorial waters of the People's Republic of China or waters under its jurisdiction, mineral rights fees shall be collected by the department in charge of geology and mineral resources of the provincial people's government authorized by the State Council department in charge of geology and mineral resources.

Article 8 People with mining rights shall pay mineral rights fees for the first half of the year by 31 July annually; and pay such fees for the second half by 31 January of the next year.

People with mining rights shall pay off their mineral rights fees when suspending or terminating mining.

Article 9 While paying mineral rights fees, people with mining rights shall also submit such information on varieties, output, sales volume, sales prices, and actual mining recovery ratio of the extracted mineral products.

Article 10 Collected mineral rights fees shall be turned over in full to the locality's state treasury immediately. At the end of the year, the account of the aforementioned fees shall be settled independently, in accordance with the ratios of fees between the central authorities and provinces, autonomous regions, or municipalities as described in the following sentence:

The ratio of mineral rights fees between the central authorities and provinces or municipalities is 5:5; and the ratio between the central authorities and autonomous regions is 4:6.

Article 11 Mineral rights fees are included in the state budget and handled as a special account; and will be used mainly in exploring mineral resources.

The specific measures for using and managing mineral rights fees obtained by the central authorities are worked out jointly by the State Council departments in charge of finance, geology and mineral resources, and planning.

The specific measures for using and managing mineral rights fees obtained by localities are worked out by the provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments.

Article 12 With joint approval of the department in charge of geology and mineral resources under the provincial-level people's government and financial department at the same level, people with mining rights may be exempt from paying mineral rights fees if they meet one of the following:

- (1) Recovering mineral products from waste rock;
- (2) Extracting, with approval, the leftover ore body without safety protection from a closed mine, according to the state's relevant regulations;
- (3) Other conditions recognized by the State Council's department in charge of geology and mineral resources and the financial department for fee exemptions.

Article 13 With joint approval of the department in charge of geology and mineral resources under the provincial-level people's government and financial department at the same level, people with mining rights may pay a smaller amount of mineral rights fees if they meet one of the following:

- (1) Recovering mineral products from tailings;
- (2) Extracting low-graded mineral resources that fail to reach the grade of industrial products or are of uncalculated reserves;
- (3) Extracting mineral resources under a body of water, buildings, and vital communication lines;
- (4) Incurring losses permitted by policy, as a result of implementing state-fixed prices;
- (5) Other conditions recognized by the State Council's department in charge of geology and mineral resources and the financial department for reductions.

Provided that a reduction is over 50 percent of the payable mineral rights fees, it shall be approved by the people's governments at provincial level.

When reduction cases are approved, they shall be reported to the State Council's department in charge of geology and mineral resources and the financial department for the record.

Article 14 If the mine operator has not paid mineral rights fees within the time limit, the levying organization shall instruct the operator to pay the amount within a prescribed period plus 2 percent of the fees per day as a fine for delaying payment, starting the day after the time limit expires.

If the mine operator does not pay mineral rights fees and fines for delaying payment according to the stipulation in the above paragraph, the levying organization shall impose a fine of less than three times the amount of mineral resource compensation fees. In serious cases, the organization having the authority to issue mining permits shall withdraw the mine operator's permit.

Article 15 If the mine operator falsely reports types of minerals for mining, hides the mineral output, and conceals the quantities of mineral sales; if the operator makes a false report on sales prices and actual rate of recovery in mining operations; or if the operator refuses to pay or pays inadequate mineral rights fees, the levying organization shall instruct the operator to pay the due mineral rights fees plus a fine of less than five times the amount of mineral resource compensation fees. In serious cases, the organization having the authority to issue mining permits shall withdraw the mine operator's permit.

Article 16 If the mine operator does not report related information in accordance with the stipulations of Article 9 of these regulations, the levying organization shall instruct the mine operator to submit the report within a certain time limit. If the operator does not do so, a fine of less than 5,000 yuan shall be levied. If the operator still does not submit the related report, the organization having the authority to issue mining permits shall withdraw the mine operator's permit.

Article 17 The fines and money collected for delaying payments according to these regulations shall be delivered to the state treasury.

Article 18 If the concerned party disagrees with the decision on administrative punishment, the concerned party may appeal to a higher organization within 15 days after receiving notice of punishment. The concerned party may also directly request the people's court to try the case within 15 days after receiving the notice of punishment.

If the concerned party does not ask for reconsideration and does not request the people's court to try the case within the time limit but refuses to accept punishment, the organization which makes the punishment decisions may request the people's court to forcibly exercise punishment.

Article 19 If local laws and regulations, the rules promulgated by the local people's government and contents of administrative documents promulgated earlier run counter to these regulations, the stipulations of these regulations shall be applied.

Article 20 Various provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal people's governments may formulate procedures for implementing these regulations.

Article 21 The Ministry of Geology and Mineral Resources shall be responsible for the explanation of these regulations.

Article 22 These regulations shall take effect on 1 April 1994.

Appendix Mineral Resources Compensation Fee Rates

Mineral	Fee Rate
Petroleum	1
Natural gas	1
Coal, Coal gas	1
Uranium, Thorium	3
Stone coal, Oil sand	1
Natural bitumen	2
Geothermal energy	3
Oil shale	2
Iron, Manganese, Chromium, Vanadium, and Tantalum	2
Copper, Lead, Zinc, Bauxite, Nickel, Cobalt, Tungsten, Tin, Bismuth, Molybdenum, Mercury, Antimony, and Magnesium	2
Gold, Silver, Platinum, Palladium, Ruthenium, Osmium, Iridium, and Rhodium	4
Niobium, Tantalum, Beryllium, Lithium, Zirconium, Strontium, Rubidium, and Cesium	3
Lanthanum, Cerium, Praseodymium, Neodymium, Samarium, Europium, Yttrium, Gadolinium, Terbium, Dysprosium, Holmium, Erbium, Thulium, Ytterbium, and Lutetium	3
Ionic tobarthite	4
Scandium, Germanium, Gallium, Indium, Thallium, Hafnium, Rhenium, Cadmium, Selenium, and Tellurium	3
Precious stones, Jade, and Jewelry diamonds	4

(Fee rate for the following minerals is 2 percent)

Graphite, phosphorus, natural sulfur, iron pyrite, sylvite, boron, rock crystals (piezocrystal, crystal for smelting process, optical crystal, and handicraft crystal), corundum, kyanite, silica [gui xian shi 8944 4848 4258], andalusite, silicon limestone, sodium niter, talcum, asbestos, blue asbestos, mica, feldspar, garnet, pyrophyllite, muscovite, tremolite, vermiculite, zeolite, alumite, mirabilite (calcium-containing mirabilite, diamonds, gypsum, hard gypsum, barite, poison heavy stone [du zhong shi 3021 6850 4258], natural alkali, calcite, Iceland spar, magnesite, fluorite (common fluorite and optical fluorite), topaz, tourmaline, agate, pigment minerals (ochre and pigment yellow clay), limestone (limestone for calcium carbide, limestone for making soda, limestone for chemical fertilizer, limestone for making lime, limestone used as flux, limestone used in glass making, limestone used in manufacture of cement, limestone used as building material, and limestone used for surface decorations), marl, chalk, potassium-containing rock, dolomite (dolomite for use in metallurgy, dolomite for use in making chemical fertilizer, dolomite for use in glass making, and dolomite for use in construction), quartz (quartz for metallurgy, quartz for glass making, and quartz used in making chemical fertilizer), sandstone (sandstone for use in metallurgy, sandstone for use in glass making, sandstone for use in making cement, sandstone for use in making bricks and tiles, sandstone for use in making chemical fertilizer, sandstone

for use in making molds, sandstone for use in making ceramics), natural quartz sand (sand for use in making glass, sand for use in making molds, sand for use in construction, sand for use in making cement, standard sand for cement, and sand for use in making bricks and tiles), vein quartz (quartz for use in metallurgy and in making glass), powdered quartz, natural oilstone, potassium-containing sand shale, diatomite, shale (ceramsite shale, shale for use in making bricks and tiles, and shale for use in making cement), kaolin, potter's clay, refractory clay, concave-convex rod stone clay [ao tu bang shi nian tu 0425 0424 2761 4258 4724 0960], sea-foam clay, li stone [yi li shi 0122 0448 4258] clay, accumulated stone [lei tuo shi 4797 2094 4258] clay, expanded clay, iron alum clay, other types of clay (clay for use in making molds, clay for use in making bricks and tiles, clay for use in ceramsite concrete, clay for use in making cement, red clay for use in making cement, yellow clay for use in making cement, mudstone for use in making cement, and clay for use in making refractory materials), olivine (olivine for use in fertilizer and in construction), serpentine (serpentine for use in fertilizer, serpentine for use as flux, and serpentine for use as surface decorations), basalt (basalt for use in stone casting and in making asbestos), diabase (diabase for use in making cement, diabase for use in stone casting, diabase for use in surface decorations, and diabase for use in construction), andesite (andesite for use in surface decorations, andesite for use in construction, and andesite for use as concrete mixing material), diorite (diorite for use as concrete mixing material and for use in construction), granite (granite for use in construction and in surface decorations), wheat-rice stone [mai fan shi 7796 7391 4258], perlite, obsidian, pitch stone, pumice stone, quarry faced stone (stone for use in connection with cement and in stone casting), nepheline syenite, tuff (tuff for use in glass making, tuff for use in connection with cement, and tuff for use in construction), pozzolan, volcanic cinders, marble (marble for surface decorations, marble for use in construction, marble for use in connection with cement, and marble for use in glass marking), slate (slate for surface decorations and slate for use in making cement), gneiss, hornblende, lime mud, magnesium salt, iodine, bromine, and arsenic.

Lake salt, rock salt, and natural brine, 0.5; carbon dioxide, hydrogen sulfide, helium, and radon, 3; mineral water, 4.

The State Council shall issue separate provisions on the rate for underground water, and the relevant collection and administrative measures.

Government Plans To Set Up Grain Risk Funds

OW0404164494 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0701 GMT 5 Mar 94

[By reporter He Jinsong (6320 0513 2646)]

[Text] Beijing, 5 Mar (XINHUA)—China will establish grain risk funds to help promote sustained and steady development of grain production and to ensure a stable grain market, this reporter has learned from the National Conference on Grain Risk Funds that opened in Beijing today.

Luo Zhiling, vice minister of the State Planning Commission, gave an explanation on the general framework of the state grain risk funds system at the conference. He said: The grain risk fund is the first special macroeconomic regulation fund established specifically for a commodity that bears heavily on the state of the national economy and people's well-being. Starting from the 1994 grain year, the central government and the provinces, autonomous regions, and municipalities directly under the central government must establish well-stocked grain risk funds. Capital for the central grain risk fund will be supplied by the central treasury. Capital for local grain risk funds will come from subsidies from the central government and appropriations from local budgets. Capital needed for the funds must be raised within the year. He urged the localities to pool their limited financial resources so that grain risk funds at the central and provincial levels can be set up as quickly as possible, thus creating a rather effective means for exercise regulation and intervention.

Luo Zhiling emphasized that the grain risk fund is a special-purpose fund. It is forbidden to use grain risk funds for other purposes, like helping the poor or social welfare and relief. The funds should not be used to make up for regular operating losses of grain enterprises or to subsidize the expenses and interest incurred from regular stock turnover. Departments concerned at all levels must not withhold, divert, or pocket subsidies due the peasants.

Fodder Industry Develops Rapidly

OW0404141394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1108 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—China's fodder industry has become important in the national economy.

According to a recent cross-Taiwan Straits seminar on grain and edible oil production, the total fodder output on the mainland has increased from less than one million tons per year in the late 1970s to 40 million tons now.

The annual growth rate of fodder output is 34.46 percent.

At present, there are more than 6,200 fodder enterprises and 685 of them can turn out 46 million tons annually.

In the 1990s, the proportions of the fodder output changed remarkably. The feed for pigs accounts for 44 percent, the feed for chickens accounts for 48 percent, and that for dairy cows, 7 percent.

Up to now, China has set up more than 180 Sino-foreign joint ventures in the fodder industry.

However, experts noted that at present, 75 percent of the fodder on the mainland comes from grain, but in developed countries, less than 20 percent of fodder involves grain.

East Region

Anhui Province 'Key' Light Industrial Base

OW0504073794 Beijing XINHUA in English
0657 GMT 5 Apr 94

[Text] Hefei, April 5 (XINHUA)—East China's Anhui Province has become one of the country's key light industrial producers.

With a gross light industry output worth 12.5 billion yuan last year, Anhui now has an industrial set-up, mainly in domestic electrical appliances, chemicals for daily use, and the wine-making industry.

Of the 49 key products listed by the China National Light Industry Council, Anhui's output of 29 products ranks among the top ten in the country, with the number of refrigerators coming the second.

A provincial official attributed the good results to the reform and opening further to the outside world.

Since China began its reform in the late 1970s, Anhui has focused on importing and absorbing advanced foreign technology and equipment.

It spent four billion yuan on technically upgrading 80 percent of its light industry enterprises during the 1978-93 period.

As a result, the provincial light industrial set-up has developed an annual output of 2,500 new varieties of products in recent years.

Anhui Constructs Eight New Coal Mines

OW0404095594 Beijing XINHUA in English
0716 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Hefei, April 4 (XINHUA)—Anhui, one of China's key energy-producing provinces, is boosting local coal industry.

Provided with convenient transport facilities, Anhui began to develop local coal mines in the early 1980s in addition to the expansion of state coal mines. It spent about 200 million yuan constructing eight mines last year.

The local coal mines still under construction will have a combined production capacity of 4.92 million tons upon completion.

With rich coal reserves, Anhui's local mines turned out 10.09 million tons of coal last year.

Fujian Governor Discusses Government Work

HK0504065794 Fuzhou Fujian People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] The provincial people's congress and people's government held a joint meeting yesterday afternoon.

The participants exchanged views on the province's work progress and pledged to make a success of this year's work.

Provincial Governor Jia Qinglin began by briefing the participants on this year's provincial people's government work. He stated: By following the guiding principle formulated by the central authorities of firmly grasping opportunities, deepening reform, expanding opening up, promoting development, and maintaining stability, the provincial people's government has correctly handled relations between reform, development, and stability, conscientiously implemented and carried out many important policy decisions made by the CPC Central Committee and the State Council in light of the provincial realities, smoothly pushed ahead with all sorts of work, and comprehensively furthered all types of reforms in accordance with a series of arrangements made by the provincial party committee. As a result, he noted, Fujian has enjoyed sustained, rapid, and healthy economic growth, as well as social and political stability.

Provincial Governor Jia Qinglin also briefed the meeting participants on the progress of drafting the provincial people's government work report.

Yuan Qitong, provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairman, also delivered a speech in which he asserted: The provincial people's congress standing committee is satisfied with and fully affirms the work done by the provincial people's government, higher people's court, and people's procuratorate this year.

Comrade Yuan Qitong also briefed the meeting participants on the provincial people's congress work achievements in 1993, a basic train of thought for the provincial people's congress standing committee work in 1994, and a series of major work arrangements for this year. He also put forth some proposals on how to improve and enhance the provincial people's government work in 1994.

The joint meeting was attended by Su Changpei, Liu Yongye, and Song Jun, provincial people's congress standing committee vice chairmen; Yang Jianzhang and Zhang Jiakun, provincial people's government vice governors, and some others.

Invited to attend the joint meeting as guests were persons in charge of the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate.

Fujian Develops Land Use Market, Sets Standards

OW0404140594 Beijing XINHUA in English
1055 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Fuzhou, April 4 (XINHUA)—East China's Fujian Province, which has taken the lead in the development of a land use right market in China, is now taking measures to standardize land price control.

The first plot of state-owned land was leased out in the province in 1988.

By the end of last year, the province had leased out 454 plots—635 hectares—in cities and towns, and had received 5.4 billion yuan from the leases.

In small towns and market places in the province, about 60 hectares of land were also leased, raising 200 million yuan.

In addition, Fujian has approved opening up 101 square kilometers with total investment 2.65 billion U.S. dollars.

For the development, the province set land price standards for leasing land in cities and towns.

Some 53 counties and cities in the province have by now set up land price appraisal committees.

The province also set up 13 land price appraisal centers and two specialized land asset markets.

The Fuzhou specialized land asset market has completed appraisal of 60 specific land prices; the funds reached 1.3 billion yuan.

Ye Wenjian, director of Fujian Provincial Land Administration, said that Fujian will perfect the system for setting standards for land prices and enhance supervision and control of land prices.

He said that the provincial government will also formulate regulations to supervise and manage land-price agencies so as to promote normal exchanges in the land market.

Foreign Investment Said Crucial in Pudong

HK0404075594 Beijing CHINA DAILY (BUSINESS WEEKLY) in English 3-9 Apr 94 p 4

[By Zhang Yijun: "Overseas Financing Now Crucial to Pudong"]

[Text] With the country facing a shortage of capital, foreign investment is becoming more crucial in the development of the Pudong New Area in east Shanghai, a senior government official said recently.

According to Kang Huijun, director of the Pudong Economic and Trade Bureau, by the end of last year, Pudong had attracted foreign investment of \$3.27 billion, 28 per cent more than all domestic investment.

By the end of last month, Pudong had registered 1,831 foreign-funded projects, more than half of all those in the new area.

"If there weren't a lot of foreign funds flowing into the new area, it would be impossible for Pudong to ensure rapid economic growth," said Kang.

Kang also said that since the foreign-funded enterprises are established according to international practices, they

will speed up the formation of a modern enterprise management system in Pudong.

According to Kang, Pudong has become the top place in China for foreign enterprises to invest.

Kang said Pudong approved 924 foreign-funded enterprises last year, and they involved foreign investment of \$1.73 billion.

This year, Pudong will mainly attract investments from transnational corporations, according to Kang.

By the end of last year, 32 transnationals had invested in Pudong.

This year, the new area will strengthen the relationship with the top 102 transnationals in the United States and the top 100 in Europe.

Kang expects nearly 20 multinational corporations to invest in Pudong.

Kang also said more and more foreign enterprises in Pudong will deal in service industries.

By the end of last year, nearly 42 percent of Pudong's foreign-funded corporations were engaged in service trades.

This year Pudong will focus on developing foreign-funded banks, insurance companies and finance companies.

Real Estate Spring Fair Opens in Shanghai

OW0404103994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1012 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Shanghai, April 4 (XINHUA)—The '94 Shanghai spring fair for the real estate business opened here today.

Sources said that housing with a collective total floor space of about 10 million square meters is on sale at the fair.

In recent years, the Shanghai real estate market has been going along healthily, under the macro control policies of the central government and since Shanghai Municipal Government decided to accelerate construction of commodity housing.

According to city government officials, this year will see a boom in residential housing construction.

There are also medium and low grade—that is, cheaper—commodity houses on sale to residents, at the fair.

The relevant departments have also set up consultancy counters to serve citizens on housing policies and guide them on buying and selling housing.

Infrastructure Attracts Investors to Zhejiang

OW0404142394 Beijing XINHUA in English
1344 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Hangzhou, April 4 (XINHUA)—Convenient communications and ample energy supplies have made East China's Zhejiang Province one of the best choices for discriminating foreign investors.

Thanks to its booming processing industry, which has enjoyed priority in development, the province has jumped up during the 15-year reform drive to join the richest in the country.

But it found that further development was being hindered by poor infrastructures, which had been neglected for a long time.

In the past five years, with a strategic shift to capital construction, a great number of infrastructural projects have been completed.

Last year, nearly four billion yuan was poured into the field, 2.4 times as much as in the previous year and one-fifth of the province's fixed asset investment.

In the sphere of posts and telecommunications, the province has completed eight optic-fiber items and opened 13 new air mail routes.

Telephones installed in cities can be connected with both domestic lines and international lines. Portable phones and pagers have even appeared in remote towns.

Transportation often has a great effect on investors' decisions on where to invest their funds.

With dozens of projects having gone into operation in the province, more than 70 of Zhejiang's airlines [as received] are now carrying passengers to 20-odd cities at home and abroad, such as Beijing, Shanghai, Hong Kong and Tokyo.

Cargoes pass through the province's 58 ports, which link the province with over 50 countries and regions.

Apart from thermal power and hydropower, the province is set to make full use of other energy sources like wind, tides and nuclear power.

Qinshan nuclear power station, the first Chinese-designed and Chinese-built nuclear facility, is under construction in the province's Haiyan County.

Infrastructural facilities in the province will see a great improvement when a batch of projects on the drawing board are realized.

They include a hydropower station invested with two billion yuan, a freeway link-up with Shanghai and a railway from Jinhua city to Wenzhou city within the province.

In addition, the local government has joined hands with foreign partners to explore crude oil and natural gas in the east sea off Zhejiang's coast.

Zhejiang Industrial Output Increases by 40%

OW0404092294 Beijing XINHUA in English
0644 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Hangzhou, April 4 (XINHUA)—The co-existence of the state-owned, collectively-owned and private sectors has enabled Zhejiang Province in east China to become increasingly prosperous.

An official of the provincial statistics bureau said that Zhejiang's value of industrial output shot up 40 percent in 1993 to 87 billion yuan.

State-owned enterprises registered a 14-percent increase in output value, collectively-owned companies scored a 49 percent rise and private companies reported a 110 percent surge, he said.

He described foreign-funded businesses as a "newly emerging" economic sector in Zhejiang.

In 1993 the provincial authorities approved the setting up of 4,487 foreign-funded businesses, up 92 percent over the previous year. Exports from operational foreign-funded businesses climbed nearly 65 percent in 1993 to 850 million U.S. dollars.

The official said that these businesses accounted for 19 percent of Zhejiang's exports in 1993, up five percentage points.

Multi-economic sectors began to co-exist in the province in the late 1970s, he recalled.

Since then the ratio of the state-owned sector to Zhejiang's economy has dropped to 30 percent from 60 percent, while that of the collectively-owned sector grew to 60 percent from 40 percent and that of the private sector rose to 10 percent, he said.

Local economists said that the simultaneous growth of various sectors has led to intense competition, benefiting both consumers and manufacturers.

The co-existence of these sectors has also made it possible to rationalize the distribution of natural resources, they noted.

Township-run factories, a major component of the collectively-owned sector, have become a new driving force behind Zhejiang's economic expansion, one economist said.

Zhejiang now has 550,000 such factories, which produce 60 percent of its industrial output value, he said.

Furthermore, the number of self-employed people reached 1.24 million and that of private companies 19,400 at the end of 1993, he said.

These two sectors were virtually non-existent in Zhejiang before China initiated the policy of reform and opening to the outside world in 1979, he said.

The co-existence of various sectors has enabled populous yet resource-deficient Zhejiang to become a rising economic power in China, he explained.

For example, Zhejiang's gross domestic product—the value of goods and services produced—totaled 164.5 billion yuan in 1993, almost matching that of Shanghai, China's leading manufacturing center.

The average per-capita income of rural residents in Zhejiang was 1,746 yuan last year, higher than any other province-level area in the country, he said.

Moreover, during the 1953-1978 period, when the state-owned sector dominated, Zhejiang's economy's grew at an annual rate of seven percent.

However, its economy has been growing at an annual rate of 18 percent since 1979, he said.

Central-South Region

Guangdong Secretary Inspects Six Cities 14-24 Mar

HK0404051494 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 26 Mar 94

[Text] Xie Fei, CPC Central Committee Political Bureau member and Guangdong Provincial CPC Committee secretary, recently inspected eastern Guangdong, where he carried out investigations and study and called for energetically developing an open and export-oriented agriculture and bringing prosperity to the peasants as soon as possible.

On 14-24 March, Secretary Xie Fei inspected six cities in eastern Guangdong, Huizhou, Shanwei, Jieyang, Shantou, Meizhou, and Heyuan, where he traveled for nearly 2,000 kilometers and visited dozens of units. Despite the fatigue caused by long journeys and bad weather situations like strong storms and heavy rains, Secretary Xie Fei went from one city to another in hopes of seeing more of the local situation and exchanging views with more local cadres and masses.

Throughout his inspection, Secretary Xie Fei was primarily concerned with the issue of maintaining stable grain output. He pointed out: In order to stabilize agricultural production, we should first and foremost try to stabilize grain production. Grain is the ultimate concern of the people. Guangdong should make every possible effort to stabilize grain production and put an end to reliance on grain imports from other regions. As long as we follow this correct guiding ideology, implement correct grain production policies, grow good varieties of grain, employ scientific farming methods, and embark on operations of scale, we will be able to raise grain production efficiency and stabilize and increase grain output.

When discussing the stabilization of the grain growing area, Secretary Xie Fei urged cadres at all levels in the province to protect arable land, stabilize grain output, and energetically develop a diversified economy. He said: We should strive to build an open and export-oriented agriculture. To this end, on the one hand, we should strive to produce more quality farm products and open up and enter more new markets; on the other hand, we should strive to expand opening up to the outside world and import good varieties of crops, advanced technology, and funds in order to push the province's agricultural production onto a new stage and build genuine high-yield, high-efficiency, and high-quality agriculture across the province. All areas should conscientiously make efforts to identify competitive local products, build competitive local products production bases, conduct operations of scale, and make a success of both post-production processing and intensive processing, thus raising the added value of products as well as agricultural efficiency. As long as we follow this road, the province's agriculture will definitely be able to keep up with the province's rapidly growing secondary and tertiary industries in the years to come. We should see to it that the province's primary, secondary, and tertiary industries develop in a coordinated manner. In developing the rural economy, we should develop not only agriculture and a diversified economy but also township and town enterprises.

Wherever he went, Secretary Xie Fei went into the local township and town enterprises. He said: Developing township and town enterprises is an important way of realizing modernization in rural areas, transferring surplus rural labor into secondary and tertiary industries, and bringing prosperity to the peasants. We should attach great importance to the development of township and town enterprises.

Secretary Xie Fei asserted: The implementation of a joint-stock cooperative system is a major step forward in the deep-going rural reform and is bound to mobilize the enthusiasm of the various quarters concerned and speed up the development of township and town enterprises.

Guangdong Governor Discusses Expressway Plans

HK0504070094 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 1148 GMT 22 Mar 94

[By reporter Mo Fei (5459 7236)]

[Text] Beijing, 22 Mar (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Guangdong has already drafted a great blueprint for building expressways in the next 20 years.

When attending the "two sessions" in Beijing, Guangdong Governor Zhu Senlin, a deputy to the National People's Congress [NPC], responded to a reporter's question and said that there is a long-term plan of transportation construction in Guangdong.

In order to coordinate with the state's relevant planning and to meet the need of Guangdong's economic development, Guangdong has decided to build a dozen expressways over a period of 15 to 20 years, which will have a total length of about 3,300 km, to penetrate to the eastern, western, and northern parts of Guangdong so as to form a network of roads converging on the state's main roads, and linking key cities, transportation hubs, and ports in the province.

The above-mentioned project will require more than 100 billion yuan, and this year over 10 billion yuan will be injected to it.

Zhu Senlin said that the funds for building expressways will be raised by Guangdong's own efforts, and come from accumulated capital. Some foreign funds will also be used.

The expressways for which contracts have been signed with foreign firms, and on which construction has already begun or will soon begin so that they can be completed by 1996, include: The 154-km Guangzhou-Shenzhen east route, which is under construction; the 140-km Shenzhen-Shantou east route; the 66-km Huizhou-Heyuan route; the 150-km Yangjiang-Zhuhai coastal expressway; the 146-km Shenzhen-Shantou west route; and the 80-km Foshan-Kaiping expressway.

Letters of intent have also been signed with foreign businessmen to build another four expressways, namely, the Guangdong section of the Beijing-Guangzhou expressway, Guangzhou-Huidong expressway, Kaiping-Yangjiang expressway, and Yangjiang-Zhanjiang expressway; according to plan, construction will begin next year and will be completed by 1998-1999.

At present, Guangdong ranks first among provinces and regions in construction of roads, and this is also true in terms of road density. In the area of building transportation facilities such as railways, airports, and ports, Guangdong has also made eye-catching achievements.

Zhu Senlin said that these big inputs are for enabling Guangdong to cast off the "bottleneck" restraint which has hindered Guangdong's capital construction for a long time, so that good conditions can be created for Guangdong's future development.

Guangdong Sets Goal of More Foreign Investment *OW0104111894 Beijing XINHUA in English 1019 GMT 1 Apr 94*

[Text] Guangzhou, April 1 (XINHUA)—South China's Guangdong Province, a leader in China's reform and opening, has set the objective of attracting ten billion U.S. dollars of foreign investment this year, according to provincial Governor Zhu Senlin.

He revealed the province's plan at the on-going foreign investment promotion conference here in Guangzhou.

He said that foreign investment will be channelled into such areas as energy, communications, telecommunications, petroleum and petrochemical industries, iron and steel, electronics, automobile and high and new technology, agricultural development and export projects and services as well as poor areas.

While continuing cooperation with medium-sized and small enterprises from overseas, Zhu said, the province will strive to attract more internationally known enterprises and financial groups.

He called on all economic and trade departments in the province to study and solve new problems and make concerted efforts to realize the goal.

Striking Traders in Guangdong Resume Business *HK0404051694 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 2 Apr 94 p A3*

[By staff reporter Liu Chun (0491 6511): "Striking Self-Employed Traders in Gongbei Resumed Business Yesterday"]

[Text] Zhuhai, 1 Apr—All 68 striking shops run by self-employed traders on Buxing Street in Zhuhai City's Gongbei Market resumed normal business at 1400 this afternoon after the industry and commerce department temporarily suspended the move to raise shop rents.

At about 1000 yesterday, the owners of all 68 shops on Gongbei's Buxing Street closed their shops and went on strike to show their resentment against the industry and commerce department's decision to raise shop rents. This attracted the great attention of the concerned departments in Zhuhai City. Early this morning, the leaders of the City Bureau of Industry and Commerce went to the Gongbei subbureau to hold a meeting to find a solution to the issue. They also held separate meetings of the directors of the self-employed laborers association, some shop owners, advanced backbone self-employed traders, and family dependents, to listen to their views and to discuss how to settle the matter.

At 1100, this reporter found that all 68 shops in the Gongbei Market had closed their doors and stopped doing business. An official in charge of the Gongbei Industry and Commerce Subbureau told this reporter that, at about 0800, six shops opened their doors to do business, but closed them again not long after. At 1200, the industry and commerce department put up a placard in Buxing Street that read: "Business Suspended for Consolidation."

At noon, the industry and commerce department decided to postpone the rent readjustment and hoped the owners of the shops would first resume business and then negotiate for a solution later. At about 1400, all 68 shops resumed business.

The striking shop owners said that the shop rents were also readjusted in the past, but the readjustments were

all within the range of 10 to 20 yuan, and that they went on strike because this time the readjustments were greater than they could afford.

Villagers Attack Police Station in Huizhou

HK0404141494 Guangzhou Guangdong People's Radio Network in Mandarin 0400 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] On 1 April, a small number of scoundrels incited some villagers, who were unaware of the truth, to obstruct public security officers and policemen from arresting two criminals in Jiachong Town in the Daya Bay Administrative District of Huizhou City. The villagers stormed the Jiachong Town Police Station, smashed police equipment, and beat up police officers and policemen, resulting in a serious incident.

At about 0500 on the morning of 1 April, Jiachong Town Police Station under the Daya Bay Public Security Bureau dispatched about 10 police officers and policemen to Baigang Village to arrest the criminals Chen Renshan and Chen Yonghui on blackmail charges. As scheduled, the two criminals were soon rounded up by the police. However, as the police were taking away the criminal Chen Renshan, he suddenly shouted: "Help!" Immediately, Chen Renshan's brothers and sisters-in-law ran forward with sticks and rocks in their hands. Policeman Liu Jinxin, who was at the front of the police squad, was hit in the head by a brick thrown by Chen Renchao, Chen Renshan's elder brother. Liu Jinxin lost consciousness. The crowd then rescued Chen Renshan amidst chaos. After rescuing Chen Renshan, Chen Renchao turned and began chasing and beating the policeman Zhou Jinbao. Zhou fired a warning shot at once, but failed to stop Chen. With his life under threat, Zhou again opened fire and hit Chen Renchao in the leg, thus temporarily bringing the situation under control.

At about 0900 on the morning of 1 April, Liu Rihua, the political instructor of Jiachong Town Police Station, set out for Baigang Village with a team of police officers and policemen to explain the truth to the villagers. However, on their way to the village, they were met by a group of villagers armed with all types of weapons who were heading for Jiachong Town Police Station to cause trouble. After being persuaded and educated by the police, some villagers returned to the village. However, incited by Chen Renshan and some other people, more than 100 villagers still went ahead and reached the police station where they demanded the immediate release of the criminal Chen Yonghui. The police then formed a human wall to repel the crowd. Failing to enter the police station, Chen Renshan incited the villagers to take down the station's sign board. The crowd then smashed the sign board and began frenziedly cuffing and kicking the police officers and policemen. At that moment, Zhang Xinde, chief of Daya Bay Public Security Bureau, arrived at the scene with a team of police officers and policemen. While educating the villagers on the legal system, the police acted resolutely and arrested Chen Renshan, Chen Shaowen, Chen Renhua, Chen Huijun,

Chen Qiaoning, and some other ring leaders, thereby putting an end to the incident.

At present, Daya Bay Public Security Bureau is investigating the incident and is expected to mete out, in accordance with the law, stern punishment to those principal culprits who brazenly obstructed public security police officers and policemen from performing their official duties, incited the masses to storm the police station, and beat up police officers and policemen.

Five Arrested for Assaulting Police in Huizhou

HK0504070994 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 5 Apr 94 p A3

[By staff reporter: "Police Assault Case Ends in Huizhou, Troublemakers Arrested"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 4 Apr—According to an informed person in Huizhou, no villagers from Bogang Village of Xiayong Town in Huizhou's Daya Bay administrative area—where a few days ago a handful of ruffians incited villagers to hinder public security personnel from arresting criminals according to the law—have gone to the city government today to make petitions or hold demonstrations. The incident was limited to that day.

It has been learned that, at around 0500 on 1 April, 10 public security personnel from the Xiayong police substation of the Daya Bay Public Security Bureau went to Bogang Village to arrest blackmailers Chen Renshan and Chen Yonghui. These two criminals committed four crimes last July and August, extorting over 13,000 yuan. When the public security personnel were ready to escort both criminals to the police substation, they were intercepted by Chen Renshan's brothers and his wife, who were armed with sticks and stones. Chen Renshan's elder brother Chen Renchao hit the policeman walking in front on the head with a brick, knocking him unconscious. In the chaos that ensued, Chen Renshan was taken away. Unwilling to let the matter drop, Chen Renchao picked up a 1.5 meter-long thick stick and gave chase to special policeman Zhou Xinbao. The latter fired a warning shot, but Chen kept on rushing at him. At the critical moment, when his life was seriously threatened, Zhou opened fire and hit Chen Renchao at the leg, forcing the mob to abandon their siege.

At approximately 0900 that day, at the instigation of Chen Renshan and others, over 100 villagers went to the police substation, called for the release of Chen Yonghui and tried to force their way into the substation. The public security personnel formed a human barricade to stop the villagers from storming the substation. Finding it impossible to enter the substation, Chen Renshan incited the villagers to smash the substation signboard and attack the policemen. Eventually, public security personnel arrived led by Zhang Xinde, chief of the Daya Bay Public Security Bureau. While vigorously conducting education on the need to observe the law, they rounded up the chief troublemakers, including Chen

Renshan, Chen Shaowen, Chen Renhua, Chen Huijun, and Chen Qiaoling, and thus put an end to the incident.

Farmers Protest in Guangdong's Huiyang County

HK0504053594 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA
MORNING POST in English 5 Apr 94 pp 1, 2

[By Stella Lee]

[Text] Angry protests are continuing in Huiyang County, near Shenzhen, over the amount of compensation offered to farmers whose land is being developed in an urban renewal programme. Yesterday, dozens of land-owners from Xinhua village petitioned the county Government over the issue and accused their village representatives of corruption. They say they are concerned because their land was confiscated last year but so far they have not received the government compensation they were promised. They suspect that someone in their village may have already received the payments and not passed them on.

A strong force of Public Security Bureau officers supervised the protest yesterday, following a violent clash between villagers and police last week. This time, however, the officers turned their attention to reporters trying to cover the demonstration. Officers checked the identity of anyone going into the village. Hong Kong reporters were detained for four hours for failing to seek permission from the authorities to conduct interviews in the region. They were eventually escorted to the border and put on trains back to the territory.

About 30 Xinhua villagers had gone to the Huiyang government building at about 9.30 am with banners saying they wanted their compensation. One of the Xinhua villagers said: "Our agricultural lands were sold last year, but we have not been given any compensation so far.

"We believe the village representatives are corrupt and we want the Government to investigate." Another villager said the county Government had promised to send representatives to the village on Friday [1 April] to hear the complaints.

Similar tales emerged from Baigang village where rioting took place last week when hundreds of angry residents mobbed nearby Xiachong police station in protest at "unsatisfactory" compensation. The farmers said yesterday that each had been given only \$1,600 over the past three years as compensation for their 900 hectares of land, although they estimated they were owed between \$6 million and \$7 million by the Government.

Last week's riot started on Thursday night when about 80 villagers staged a demonstration at the police station demanding the release of one of the farmers who had been accused of blackmail. Daya Bay Public Security Bureau head Chen Xinde said staff had used no force until the villagers tried to damage the office. Five villagers were arrested for causing damage and attacking

public security officers. One villager, Chen Rongchao, was shot in the leg twice by the public security officials as they were trying to arrest his brother Chen Rongsheng, another blackmail suspect.

Chen Xinde said the shooting was carried out in self-defence when Chen tried to attack his staff. His family said they did not know at which hospital he was being treated and so could not check on his condition. Residents said police fired warning shots to disperse the crowd and that sporadic fighting had taken place. Some of the police station's windows were smashed. The farmers accused the village representatives of trying to suppress an organisation formed by one of the brothers which called for a clear account of the compensation issue. Other organisers were in hiding yesterday.

Experts Report on Guangdong Water Resources Crisis

HK0104104494 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0618 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Guangzhou, 22 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—A number of water conservation specialists of Guangdong Province yesterday (21 March) warned against a water resources crisis in Guangdong.

The specialists gave the warning at a meeting here on the eve of the "World Water Day."

At the meeting, the specialists sounded the alarm with a series of figures. The average volume of water resources of Guangdong Province is about 186 billion cubic meters, ranking fifth in China, and the per capita volume is about 2,800 cubic meters, ranking tenth in China, 20 percent higher than the average for the whole country, but less than the world's average by one-third. The specialists pointed out that these water resources cannot be fully utilized because of extremely uneven distribution in terms of time and place. Each year, 80 percent of the water flows into the sea as floods, while the volume of water is very small in dry seasons. Zhanjiang is one of the five dry areas in China. Water pollution has intensified the contradiction between supply and demand of water resources. The water shortage will spread from coastal and economically developed areas to other areas except the "Xi Jiang corridor." At present, the economic development of coastal areas such as Shanwei, Shenzhen, Zhanjiang, Honghai Bay, Daya Bay, Shangxia-chuan Island, Hailing Island, Donghai Island, and Haian, have been seriously impeded by the shortage of water resources.

In view of the increasingly serious crisis of water resources, the specialists urged the whole society to strengthen the sense of water, and to change the practice of using water at will and of using water free of charge. They called for unified planning for water resources, rational development and exploitation of water resources, saving water, and using market mechanisms to protect water resources.

Guangdong Governor on Ties With Hong Kong

HK1503131894 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
26 Feb 94 p 10

[Interview with Guangdong Governor Zhu Senlin by unidentified TA KUNG PAO reporter in Guangzhou on 25 February: "Guangdong Governor Zhu Senlin Answers TA KUNG PAO Reporter's Questions"]

[Text] Guangzhou, 25 Feb (TA KUNG PAO)—Guangdong Governor Zhu Senlin was interviewed by this reporter in Guangzhou today. The full text of the interview follows:

[TA KUNG PAO] Looking toward the next few years of the post-transition period of Hong Kong, how will Guangdong and Hong Kong cooperate? Have any new plans and measures been promulgated which can help the two places to converge with one another on economic affairs, trade, and key projects and to jointly fight against crime?

[Zhu] Economic exchanges and cooperation between Guangdong and Hong Kong has been getting closer and closer since we started implementing the policy of reform and opening up. Approximately 80 percent of the trade volume of the entire province goes through Hong Kong, and 80 percent of direct investment by Chinese and foreign businessmen which utilizes foreign capital originates from Hong Kong. Likewise, our province's rapid economic growth during the 15 years of reform and opening up, the vigorous development of joint-venture enterprises, and the investment in Hong Kong by enterprises from our province has also played a vital role in promoting Hong Kong's prosperity. At present, the economic ties between Guangdong and Hong Kong are as close as lips and teeth. Over the next few years of the post-transition period, Hong Kong will be able to bring into full play its superiority as an international financial, trade, transport, and information center. At the same time, our province will be able to bring into full play our superiority of having rich human and land resources, a full complement of production industries, low production costs, and a certain level of scientific and technological strength. While supplementing one another, our cooperation in many areas can advance to a new stage, such as the construction and convergence of infrastructure, the adjustment and upgrading of the industrial structure, the vigorous development of new- and high-technological industries, and the opening up of the international market. Moreover, the two places can further cooperate with one another in fighting crime.

As far as economic cooperation and trade is concerned, we are formulating the following plans: (1) Guangdong and Hong Kong can work through various channels, such as business circles, the financial sector, various social groups, and government departments. These exchanges can take many forms, such as conducting reciprocal visits and holding symposiums, trade fairs, and sales promotions to explore and enhance economic exchange and cooperation between the two places. (2) Guangdong

will widen the scope of foreign economic cooperation, will improve the investment atmosphere, will create a market environment for fair competition, and will vigorously attract financial groups from Hong Kong which have good reputations and abundant funds to invest in public utilities and basic industries, including power, communications, and some large industrial projects (for example, ethylene, oil refining, iron and steel, automobile, and other projects.) (3) Guangdong will utilize these channels and client relationships to open up a plural market, will vigorously take part in the international division of labor and competition, and will make our own efforts in maintaining economic prosperity in Guangdong and Hong Kong.

Regarding convergence on key projects, the construction of all key projects in our province will be stringently proved in a scientific manner. For those that are linked to Hong Kong, all factors—including social, economic, environmental, and security issues—will be carefully considered. At present, the concerned departments from both sides are making frequent contacts with one another to accomplish the work of converging key projects. This year, we are prepared to hold a symposium on the development of transportation and communications between Guangdong and Hong Kong, with the key lying in coordinating the development and convergence of transportation and communications between the two places.

As far as the task of fighting crime is concerned, we intend to enhance our cooperation with the Hong Kong side in the following areas: First, efforts will be made to exchange more information on crime, to quickly inform one another about criminal activities, and to provide timely assistance to the other side in finding clues and investigating and prosecuting criminals. Second, efforts will be made to enhance cooperation in fighting all types of crimes, particularly in cracking cases of armed crimes, kidnapping, drug trafficking, smuggling, and swindling, pursuing and capturing those listed as wanted criminals at large, and retrieving spoils. Third, efforts will be made to enhance cooperation in cracking down on triad crime. As far as the triad issue is concerned, our principles are as follows: (1) Overseas triad societies are not allowed, under whatever circumstances, to seek development and expand their influence on the mainland, and we will resolutely crack down on and ban any triad activities that are found; (2) Overseas triad elements who violate the law and commit crimes in the mainland will be severely punished in accordance with the law; (3) Overseas triad elements and all criminals who have committed offenses should harbor no illusions about escaping to the mainland, as we will pursue and capture them once they have been found and will turn them over to the police at their place of origin; (4) We will fight against activities conducted by criminal rings on the mainland which are triad groups by nature. They should never be tolerated. Fourth, efforts will be made to enhance cooperation and exchange in anticrime skills, and the two places will take concerted actions to discuss this issue and study new skills.

[TA KUNG PAO] As Guangdong is going to select a site for the construction of its second nuclear power station, and Zhuhai is going to build the Lingding Yang Bridge, which will link up with Tuen Mun. How are the plans for these projects progressing?

[Zhu] Regarding the selection of a site for the construction of our second nuclear power station, because our province is rapidly developing its economy and has a great demand for energy, it will not work if we simply rely on coal, petroleum, and other conventional energy sources. Instead, we must have a multiple structure, and, hence, it is necessary to vigorously develop nuclear power. From a long-term point of view, this is an important way to solve the problem of the demand for energy in our province. In order to develop and to meet the power supply needs for the next century, it is not only necessary for Guangdong to build a second nuclear power station but third and fourth ones as well. The work of selecting the sites for the second and third power stations has been carried out for many years, and both Lingao of Daya Wan and Dongping of Yangjiang have been determined ideal sites. Of course, the construction project of the second nuclear power station must be finally examined and approved by the State Council.

As far as the site selection and construction of the second and third nuclear power stations is concerned, I know the people of Hong Kong are very concerned about it. I can definitely tell all of you that a set of strict surveillance measures will be used in the area within 5 km of the stations and another set will apply between 5 and 50 km. In any case, in building the new power stations, we will follow Premier Li Peng's instructions that "safety must be the top priority."

The construction of the Lingding Yang Bridge in Zhuhai is a project which will straddle the centuries and a requirement of reform, opening up, and economic development. It plays an important part in perfecting the layout of the coastal highways in western Guangdong and in linking up with Hong Kong and Macao. The feasibility report for the Lingding Yang Bridge project has been completed and examined, and the project will be implemented after receiving state approval.

The construction of Lingding Bridge was an original idea of Zhuhai. The section from Zhuhai to Qiao Dao will be built in the first phase, and the section from Qiao Dao to Hong Kong will be built after 1997. When the time comes, I believe that it will be much easier to talk to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Regional Government.

[TA KUNG PAO] How will Guangdong curb commodity price rises?

[Zhu] This year, our province wants to keep the overall level of commodity price rises within 12 percent, and our government will try every possible means to achieve this goal, even though it will be quite difficult to do so. First, we will strengthen macroscopic regulation and strive to keep total supply and demand in balance; in particular,

we will guard against excessively rapid growth in fixed-assets investment and consumption. Second, we will pay close attention to the production and supply of the residents' daily necessities and try to keep the prices of the "rice bag" and "shopping basket" stable. Third, we will further implement price reform in a timely and moderate manner. Fourth, we will strengthen the administration, supervision, and inspection of commodity prices and of charges. Our government will strive to properly control and manage prices and charges which are monopolistic, compulsory, and protective in nature and which belong to public welfare. Meanwhile, the practices of arbitrary price rises and unreasonable charges will be sternly punished in accordance with the pricing laws and policies so as to maintain the price order of fair competition and safeguard consumers' interests. Fifth, more work will be done to give publicity to and explain reforms in such key areas as taxation, finance, investment, and prices and to strive to eliminate man-made price rises.

Of course, the control we have over inflation is determined to a very large extent by the macroeconomic environment of the state, which will take vigorous measures to keep the scale of fixed-asset investment and currency circulation in check so as to control the overall level of commodity prices. The issue of price increases is closely related to the people's lives, and governments at all levels must make efforts to regulate commodity prices.

[TA KUNG PAO] The central authorities have implemented key reforms in many areas this year. Will Guangdong make some major breakthroughs in financial and taxation reform?

[Zhu] The central authorities have implemented major reforms in finance and taxation. Our province will strictly carry out the reform measures taken by the central authorities and will introduce some reform measures under the reform framework devised by the central authorities.

As far as financial work is concerned, we must fulfill the following tasks: (1) We must support and help the provincial branch of the People's Bank of China to transform its functions and strengthen monetary control, and we must also transform the operating mechanism of professional banks, take gradual steps to transform them into state-owned commercial banks which bear their own risk and are truly responsible for their profits and losses, and implement assets-liabilities ratio administration. (2) We will take gradual steps to run urban cooperative banks on a trial basis in major cities. (3) We will vigorously seek the state's approval for the establishment of the Overseas Chinese Bank. (4) We will create conditions to attract more foreign banks and PRC-invested banks from Hong Kong and Macao to set up branches in our province in accordance with the law, and we will also encourage competitive financial organizations to set up overseas branches. (5) We will develop and perfect the provincial monetary market, which mainly relies on

bank financing, which is strictly administered, centralized and open, and which stresses fair competition. We will also accelerate the formation of a financial center in Guangzhou and will set up a standardized and united provincial financing center as soon as possible.

Guangdong and Shanghai are simultaneously creating conditions to accelerate the establishment of a financial center. Shanghai, the historical financial center which is now implementing a great plan, has vacated approximately a dozen large buildings in order to run financial businesses and set up the financial center of the Far East. Guangdong will set up the financial center of South China. These two centers will have their own particular superiority and will not be able to be replaced by the other. Hong Kong is an international financial center with decades of experience. Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao should cooperate with one another, and this is precisely Guangdong's superiority.

[TA KUNG PAO] When Guangdong cooperates with foreign enterprises in various large-scale construction projects—for example, the Guangzhou subway and ethylene projects—how important are political considerations?

[Zhu] When cooperating with foreign enterprises in large-scale construction projects, we always insist on considering each case according to our national interests, our industrial policies, and the needs of our national economic development on the basis of equality and mutual benefit. Taking the Guangzhou subway project as an example, we bore six principles in mind when choosing partners: (1) They were to possess high prestige and have had concrete experience similar to that required by the Guangzhou subway project; (2) the equipment and systems provided must conform to the functional requirements stated in the letter of requirements for introducing equipment for the Guangzhou subway; (3) the equipment provided should be better in terms of technology, price, and capital (loans); (4) the equipment and systems provided should be safer and more advanced, mature, and reliable and must have a certain proven track record of operation; (5) the overall package should be favorable to project management and smooth project implementation and can also lower the overall project investment scale; and (6) we chose the best by upholding the principle of fair competition in line with our country's overall economic, trade, and foreign policies. Good inter-state relations constitute favorable conditions for our cooperation with foreign enterprises. If inter-state relations are in a state of abnormal development, they will inevitably affect our cooperation with enterprises from these countries.

[TA KUNG PAO] As Guangdong and Hong Kong are closely related, some of the reform measures introduced by Guangdong will immediately affect Hong Kong investors. How have you taken this into consideration?

[Zhu] Some of the current reform measures introduced by our country—for example, foreign exchange and

foreign trade restructuring—will help our country administer foreign exchange in accordance with market standards. Meanwhile, the unitary and manageable floating exchange rate, which is set on the basis of market demand and supply, will further strengthen the role of market regulation in our country's foreign trade activities. The unification of exchange rates can settle the conflict that foreign businessmen encountered in the past when their registered capital was calculated at the official rate, but the profits sent out of the country were calculated at the swap rate. The foreign exchange administration for foreign-invested enterprises will remain unchanged, and this will be favorable to foreign investors in China, including investors from Hong Kong.

[TA KUNG PAO] What measures are being taken to guarantee the safe production of a large number of foreign-invested enterprises and to safeguard the rights and interests and well-being of their staff and workers?

[Zhu] Over the past few years, the provincial people's congress and the provincial government have formulated a series of laws and regulations on guaranteeing safe production of enterprises and safeguarding the working rights and interests of staff and workers, including: The Guangdong Provincial Regulations on Working Safety and Health, the Guangdong Provincial Regulations on the Labor Administration of Foreign-Invested Enterprises, and the Guangdong Provincial Regulations on the Working Rights and Interests of Enterprise Staff and Workers. These regulations are equally applicable to foreign-invested enterprises. In the future, we will vigorously strengthen law enforcement and supervision and guarantee the implementation of the regulations. We are taking effective measures to settle the existing problems and loopholes.

[TA KUNG PAO] In some counties and cities, laborers from other provinces outnumber the number of local laborers. What is Guangdong's attitude towards laborers from other provinces?

[Zhu] Laborers from other provinces make great contributions to Guangdong's economic development. At present, more than 6.5 million laborers from other provinces are working in Guangdong, thus meeting our province's labor needs in the process of economic development. Meanwhile, laborers from other provinces can learn skills and become more capable when they are working in our province, which is also an important channel for bringing Guangdong's influence and its "window" role into play. Therefore, we welcome laborers from other provinces to work in Guangdong. However, we must strengthen the administration and arrangement of laborers from other provinces who are working in Guangdong and recruit them according to our province's needs of economic development in an organized and planned manner. At present, the labor departments of our province have established ties with their counterparts in eight neighboring provinces to enhance cooperation in this respect.

Unauthorized Trade Unions Emerge in Guangdong

HK2403030694 Hong Kong TANGTAI in Chinese No 36, 15 Mar 94 pp 38-39

[Article by Wei Shang-li (7279 1424 4409): "Trade Unions Founded Spontaneously in Various Localities in Guangdong"]

[Text] There are now over five million "non-resident workers" in Shenzhen and adjacent areas in Guangdong, most of whom are farmers-turned workers employed by foreign-funded or private enterprises. Because foreign businessmen and private enterprise operators—who are only too interested in making use of cheap labor—pay very low wages, labor trouble is a common occurrence.

A Worker's Monthly Pay Is Only 300 Yuan

According to a restricted report, factory operators in Shenzhen and nearby areas seriously encroach on workers' rights and interests to in the following ways.

1. Factory operators pay workers very low wages. Statistics from the labor personnel department show that a non-resident worker only gets 300 yuan a month in Shenzhen and adjacent areas, much lower than wages for local people. Though the Guangdong Provincial and Shenzhen governments set the minimum monthly wage at 300 yuan, factory operators in Shenzhen and the adjacent areas usually pay this minimum figure. As a result, many "non-resident workers" can save little after spending their wages on food, clothing, and other daily necessities. Complaints from these workers, who live a miserable life, are heard everywhere.

2. The workers' living conditions are extremely inadequate. To lower their production costs, factory operators cut back their expenditures on housing for workers and other basic facilities. In some places, over a dozen workers are packed into one room, which results in a foul smell. Sanitation facilities also leave much to be desired, with only one water tap or water closet provided for many people. Usually the smell in the water closet is so offensive that one feels like vomiting when using it. Some factories do not even provide dormitories, and the workers have to sleep in the workshops, which is rather dangerous.

3. Safety facilities are not installed as required. Many factories try to earn as much money as possible and pay no attention to safety. 1) The equipment is outdated, resulting in an increasing number of injured and disabled workers; 2) fire fighting equipment and escape mechanisms are so backward that the number of fire victims has become alarming. The conflagration in a foreign-funded factory in Shenzhen, in which approximately 100 workers were killed, shocked the world; and 3) working conditions are very poor. The workshops, which are dirty, noisy, and poorly illuminated, are frightening. And,

4. Workers' welfare is not guaranteed. Workers are not given subsidies when they fall ill and receive no attention when they become disabled due to industrial accidents. Many workers do not have the minimum guarantee of welfare.

Workers' Certificates Are Retained To Prevent Them Seeking Employment in Other Factories

Workers frequently "change their employers" due to the poor working conditions. To prevent workers seeking new jobs in other factories, enterprise operators in Shenzhen and nearby areas typically illegally retain their employees' certificates. A restricted investigation report states that Shenzhen government departments often receive complaints from workers against their employers for illegally detaining their certificates. Some enterprises in Shenzhen have collected the workers' identity certificates and border passes and then locked them in drawers on the excuse of helping them get temporary residence permits. An employer in a garment processing factory in Shenzhen did not apply for temporary residence permits for over 100 workers eight months after collecting their identity certificates and border passes and refused to give the certificates back to the workers, despite repeated demands, using the excuse that the "necessary procedures for applying temporary residence permits are underway" or that the "certificates were lost in the process." When the department concerned, after receiving the complaints, inquired with the employer about the matter, the latter continued to lie, saying that they "kept" the certificates because the police substation rejected the workers' applications for temporary residence permits. A factory, which specializes in processing supplied materials, set aside the workers' certificates for fear that they would seek jobs in other factories, and the employer, when questioned by the department concerned as to the reason, shouted: "If I do not retain their certificates, will my factory not be forced to suspend production if they 'go over to other factories'!"

Both Employers and Employees Lack Awareness of the Need To Abide by the Law

Putting on a long face, a female worker told the following story: When she, along with a number of fellow villagers, was employed by a garment factory, the boss took away their certificates. After receiving a telegram from home telling her that "her father was seriously ill" and urging her to come home, she asked the boss for leave and to return her certificate. Instead of getting back her certificate, she was scolded by her boss.

Many workers complained: "Since our employer has retained our certificates, we dare not go out, for fear that we will be arrested by public security officers if we fail to produce a certificate. We are on tenterhooks when we are in bed at night, because public security officers could come to our dormitory and ask us to produce certificates."

An analysis has revealed that there are three reasons why employers retain workers' certificates. 1) Some enterprise operators are undereducated and lack awareness of the need to abide by the law, so they know nothing about the regulations regarding identity certificates and believe that it is an insignificant matter to retain workers' certificates. 2) Some enterprises which have poor economic efficiency and offer workers low wages retain workers' certificates for fear that the workers will seek jobs in other enterprises. 3) Some workers, who also know nothing about the regulations regarding the identity certificate, still work honestly for the employer after their certificates are retained rather than safeguarding their rights and interests in a lawful way, thus enabling the employers to have their way. And, 4) Some units recruited workers before going through the necessary procedures for hiring workers and could not get temporary residency permits for their workers. But they cheated the workers by saying they "were applying for temporary residency permits" for the workers and in fact kept the certificates in their own hands, refusing to give them back to the owners for quite some time.

The Workers Set Up Trade Unions Simultaneously

Having their rights and interests been repeatedly encroached upon, workers in Shenzhen and nearby areas set up trade unions on their own to deal with the unlawful practices of enterprise operators. Initial statistics have indicated that there are currently over 800 trade unions at various levels. The main task of these trade unions is to seek a solution for the problem of unequal payments to workers through discussions with employers. Generally speaking, workers are willing to join trade unions, but they do not do so openly, because they are afraid they will be laid off for such activity.

Though these trade unions play a positive role in safeguarding workers' rights and interests, they have several serious defects. First, the trade unions are not very well-organized and resemble secret societies, which lack a set of management principles and rules, and thus usually act based on feelings and personal loyalty. Second, many trade unions do not have a well-considered strategy for safeguarding their legitimate rights and interests. Instead of dealing with the employer in a lawful way, they usually choose the method which is so destructive that foreign investors are quaking in their boots. Third, some trade unions often set forth inappropriate demands which are unacceptable to the employer. And fourth, the trade unions often go so far in their disputes with the employers that the situation ends up in a mess.

Obviously, the trade unions simultaneously organized by workers in enterprises in Shenzhen and nearby areas are different from those set up by the central authorities in a planned way, but governments at all levels do not take any action against these unauthorized trade unions. Foreign-funded and private enterprises are very disgruntled with these unauthorized trade unions, and the two sides are displaying great hostility against one another.

This has received adequate attention from the central authorities and provincial and municipal governments, and it is believed that some measures will be soon taken to solve the problem.

Article on Use of Fake Military License Plates

HK2103114094 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 24 Feb 94 p 8

["Under the Five-Ram City" column by Chang Jou-sang (1728 2677 2718): "Expose the Phenomenon of Fake Military Vehicles in Guangdong"]

[Text] The date 28 January was "Black Friday" for a handful of lawless persons who were using fake military license plates. They never expected to receive such a lousy "New Years gift." Scores of vehicles illegitimately using military license plates fell into the dragnet set jointly by the garrison forces and military transportation department in Guangzhou, Shenzhen, and Zhuhai.

Although the flow of military vehicles accounts for less than 5 percent of the total traffic in the crowded Zhujiang delta, one can see all kinds of military license plates. In Guangdong, an official responsible for the transportation section of the Logistics Department of the Guangzhou Military Region said military license plates from all parts of the country except Tibet can be seen here. Experienced officers and men of the garrison force who are responsible for exercising supervision over military vehicles can easily spot the counterfeit military vehicles. In the military vehicle inspection jointly organized by the garrison forces and military transportation department of the Guangzhou Military Region and investigated by relevant departments of the General Staff Headquarters and General Logistics Department and the Legal System Bureau of the Central Military Commission, they examined more than 600 vehicles which had been using military license plates and found that 31 were using counterfeit military plates or licenses.

Making Use of Military Vehicles To Smuggle and To Evade Taxes

It is difficult to discover where the fake military license plates are forged, but Guangdong is surely one of the regions where the practice is running wild. Because of the special military mission of military vehicles and the preferential treatment they enjoy in the Zhujiang delta, they are exempted from highway and bridge tolls. As a result, a handful of people blinded by greed take the opportunity to fish in troubled waters and use counterfeit military license plates to gain advantages at the expense of the state and collective. An individual engaged in the transportation business said that he would save annual highway and bridge tolls of over 10,000 yuan with a military license plate. As Guangdong is a coastal province, adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao, a tiny handful of lawless elements make use of the military plates to cover their crime of smuggling, evade supervision by government departments, and engage in all kinds of illegal activities.

There is great demand for these license plates. Lawless elements seeking military plates and licenses stimulate almost wild black market transactions. When a "Dongfeng" truck, with a fake military license plate but without any license, was intercepted in Shenzhen, a reporter asked the driver about the source of the fake plate. The driver replied: I bought it for 600 yuan. When asked where he bought the plate, he said: I do not know. The Guangzhou Military Region tracked down a truck which was using fake military license plates by following clues, and discovered an illegal ring involved in selling temporary plates. The ring sold a total of 39 temporary military vehicle plates at 10,000 yuan each. As of the time of the investigation, the ring had illegally made a profit of 390,000 yuan. The black market price of a military license plate could reach as high as several hundred thousand yuan. In spite of the high prices, the forging of military vehicle license plates and illegal transactions are spreading. Regarding the lawless elements, the illegal gains made from using fake military vehicles is several to many times higher than the cost paid for getting a genuine military plate.

Bizarre Dress Used To Pass Oneself Off As a Military Official

To pass oneself off as an owner or driver of a military vehicle, one must pretend to be a serviceman or staff member of a military unit. Most of these people appear in the capacity as a staff member of a military enterprise. When a military vehicle inspection group was examining a "Lingzhi" car with military license plates at the Shaba toll collection station on the Guangzhou-Foshan expressway, a long-haired female lieutenant stepped out. The lady, who claimed to be the deputy director of a unit of the Logistics Department stationed in Guangzhou, wore a uniform with unmatched buttons and which was attractive, with material which was apparently different from the standard. She explained that the uniform was the latest issue. The servicemen in the inspection group looked at each other in dismay. When the inspector examined her "officer identity" card, which had the chop of the management bureau of an ordnance factory, she begged the female officer: "Please let me go, I am real." At the military vehicle inspection post near the Zhuhai Banzhangshan tunnel, the driver of a Toyota van, which had a military plate, presented his "People's Liberation Army Identity Card," which looked similar to the "officer identity" and "serviceman identity" cards. "XX Real Estate Development Company of XX Unit in Zhuhai" was printed on the cover of the identity card. When the inspector asked the driver some questions about the identity card, he just smiled and refused to answer.

Huge Profits Result From Mass Production

In an office of the Highway Inspection Section of the Guangzhou Military Region, this reporter witnessed hundreds of various kinds of confiscated fake military license plates. Some of the military plates and documents were of poor quality, and could be identified at

first glance. But the quality of most of them was good enough to mistake them for real. According to officials of the Transportation Bureau of the Logistics Department of the Guangzhou Military Region, the workmanship and materials used in making most of the counterfeit military license plates were far better than the ones used in making genuine military vehicle plates. The forging of driving passes, driving licenses, officer identity cards, serviceman identity cards, and staff identity cards corresponded with the forging of military vehicle license plates. To forge documents, it is necessary to forge the chops of military units and the officials responsible for the work. One can easily see the mistakes in the forged military documents and chops, such as "Logistics Department of XX Unit Under General Staff Headquarters" and "XX Unit Stationed in XX Office." A forged military vehicle license even made the mistake of printing "Zhongguo Renmin Jiefang Jun" [Chinese People's Liberation Army] as "Zhongguo Renmin Fangjie Jun." An officer in charge of producing military vehicle license plates said that he had already found more than a dozen forged chops which used his name.

Looking at the military cars and trucks which sweep past and gazing at the luxurious military cars parked in front of hotels, this reporter is at a loss: How many of them are genuine? Undoubtedly there are "underground factories" which forge military vehicle plates and licenses in large numbers. But when can these dens be smashed?

Guangxi Secretary, Congress Chairman on NPC Spirit

HK0504020894 Nanning Guangxi People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1130 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] The regional party committee called a meeting of cadres at the regional department deputy director level in the regional people's government auditorium on the morning of 28 March. The meeting was presided over by regional party committee Secretary Zhao Fulin and was held to relay the spirit of the Second Session of the Eighth National People's Congress [NPC]. Also attending the meeting were Liu Mingzu, Ding Tingmo, Huang Baoyao, Wei Jisong, and other regional leaders; Tao Aiyang, NPC Nationalities Committee vice chairman; and Huang Yun, former regional advisory committee chairman.

Liu Mingzu, regional party committee deputy secretary and people's congress standing committee chairman, relayed the spirit of the Second Session of the Eighth NPC and made arrangements for implementing the NPC session spirit as well.

Liu Mingzu's speech was divided into the following six parts:

1. A Brief Account of the Second Session of the Eighth NPC;
2. The Main Spirit of the Government Work Report;
3. The Spirit of the NPC Standing Committee Work Report;

4. Premier Li Peng's Important Remarks to the Guangxi NPC Delegation;

5. The Guangxi NPC Delegation's Activities;

6. To conscientiously implement the Spirit of the Second Session of the Eighth NPC and Speed up Guangxi's Reform, Opening up, and Economic Growth.

When speaking of conscientiously implementing the spirit of the Second Session of the Eighth NPC in light of regional realities, Liu Mingzu emphatically called for firmly grasping the following aspects of work:

1. To conscientiously study and profoundly understand the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," volume three, in light of regional realities and arm the mind as well as guide reform and opening up with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics;

2. To conscientiously sum up historical experiences, fully understand the importance of seizing each and every opportunity, strengthen opportunity recognition, firmly grasp each and every excellent historical opportunity, work with one heart and one mind, and make every possible effort to push ahead with economic growth,

3. To correctly handle relations between reform, development, and stability and fully understand the importance of stability. To this end, Liu Mingzu noted, all levels and departments in the region should proceed from the overall interests of reform, development, and the country's long-term stability and security, should make a success of all types of work aimed at maintaining social stability, should take measures to control price levels, and should guarantee sufficient vegetable and grain supplies. They should make continued efforts to build a clean government, should strictly enforce laws and discipline, should severely crack down on all types of corrupt phenomena, should successfully further comprehensive social order management, and should maintain political and social stability. Moreover, leading cadres at all levels in the region should earnestly improve work methods and styles, and go deep into the realities and to the grassroots level to guide work, educate the masses, and help solve problems,

4. To conscientiously study and master socialist market economic theories and become more adaptable to reform and opening up,

5. To grasp each and every excellent opportunity at the moment and mobilize people throughout the region to make concerted efforts and successfully accomplish all tasks in 1994.

Secretary Zhao Fulin delivered a speech in which he offered specific views on the future regional work and urged leaders at all levels in the region to strive to deepen reform, enable reform to push ahead with development, readjust the economic structure, accelerate education development, strengthen unity, and maintain stability.

Guangxi Benefits From UN-Aided Project

OW0304151094 Beijing XINHUA in English 1452
GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] Nanning, April 3 (XINHUA)—Farmers are benefiting from a comprehensive agricultural development project aided by the World Food Program (WFP) in three poverty-stricken counties in the Guangxi Autonomous Region, southwest China.

Mr. Dean Everts, of the WFP, said that the project played an exemplary role showing how to relieve poverty in developing countries.

The project, with the free offer of 93,925 tons of wheat from the WFP and 103.73 million yuan of coordinating funds from the Chinese Government, started on February 1, 1991, and is due to be completed in five years' time.

The project mainly focuses on building water conservancy facilities, upgrading soil quality, planting trees, developing orchards, constructing roads and technical training.

Thanks to the on-going project, the counties have another 10,361 ha of fairly well irrigated farmland and additional 1.6 million kwh. As a result an additional 61,820 tons of grain has been produced.

Technical training has also helped more and more surplus local farmers find other jobs, and thus cut down the exodus of labor to other parts of the country.

Hainan Puts Forward Industrial Upgrading Projects

OW0404154494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1450
GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Haikou, April 4 (XINHUA)—Hainan Island, China's southernmost province and largest special economic zone, will put forward 100 industrial upgrading projects for foreign investors, officials with the province's industrial department announced at a news conference today.

At the same time, the province will put forward another 100 projects for new product development.

Foreign businessmen are welcome to cooperate with Chinese companies or factories in various ways, such as through joint stocks, contracting, equipment leasing and the buying of enterprise property rights.

The projects have been carefully chosen in an attempt to ensure profits as long as sufficient investments are made, the officials said.

Wuhan Housing Cooperatives Benefit Residents

OW0304065294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0557
GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] Wuhan, April 3 (XINHUA)—Housing cooperatives have proved to be an effective way to help more residents in Wuhan, capital of Hubei Province, move into new homes.

According to local officials, 13,000 urban households have so far moved into new homes through joining housing cooperatives.

The funds to build housing cooperative homes come mainly from future dwellers themselves, coupled with a small subsidy from their employer and certain preferential treatment from the city government.

Wuhan is believed to be one of the first cities to pilot the housing cooperative system in China. Over the past several years, more and more factories and institutions got together and set up housing cooperatives, to help solve the housing problem for their own workers.

Some 61 housing cooperatives have now been established in the city, constructing flats with floor space totalling 945,000 sq m.

Disaster Reduction Association Founded in Henan

OW0104090594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0822
GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] Zhengzhou, April 1 (XINHUA)—An association for the prevention and mitigation of natural disasters has been founded in central China's Henan Province, which suffers from frequent natural disasters.

The association consists of a dozen departments and enterprises in the fields of agriculture, meteorology, geography and industry. It aims to promote efficiency in natural disaster reduction and prevention.

Henan is a major grain and cotton producer, but natural disasters such as drought, flood, plant disease, and pests have hampered the growth of agricultural production.

In 1986 over 5.33 million ha of farmland, about 80 percent of the total, was hit by a serious drought, causing a loss of two billion kg of grain.

In 1992 its cotton crop was hit by bollworms, causing a loss of 1.386 billion yuan (about 154 million U.S. dollars).

In order to seek more effective ways of reducing disasters, local scientists and other experts have carried out a series of major research projects in the field.

Henan Highway Construction Promotes Economy

OW0404094594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706
GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Zhengzhou, April 4 (XINHUA)—Highways have been built linking all the townships and 91.8 percent of the villages in central China's Henan Province, greatly promoting economic prosperity in rural areas.

The total length of the roads has reached 35,359 km.

Although it is rich in natural resources, 50 percent of Henan is mountainous, and transportation problems have hampered rural economic development.

In the drive for reform and opening to the outside world, the provincial government has worked out a strategy for the development of transportation by collecting funds from various channels.

In the past eight years the province's Luanchuan County alone has invested over 14.9 million yuan (about 1.5 million U.S. dollars) in rural highway construction.

Hunan Praised for Reeducation-Through-Labor Work

HK0404065694 Changsha Hunan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Mar 94

[Text] At a recently concluded national conference of provincial and regional justice departments directors, justice bureaus chiefs, reform-through-labor bureau chiefs, and reeducation-through-labor bureau chiefs, the state ministry of justice and some central leaders highly praised Hunan's justice work.

A total of 10 advanced reeducation-through-labor institutions across the country, two of which are in Hunan, were commended at the national conference. Hunan now ranks third among the country's advanced reeducation-through-labor institutions.

At a national conference convened eight years ago, Hunan was criticized for its poor reeducation-through-labor work. Since then, the province's reeducation-through-labor bureau party committee has summed up lessons, readjusted leading bodies, and improved management with the result that the province's reeducation-through-labor work has made significant headway: The province's reeducation-through-labor bureau has formed a highly trained special police unit, the first of its kind in the entire country, has summed up experiences, has mapped out a "three grades, six levels" reeducation method, and has built a reeducation campus, a reeducation barracks, and a reeducation garden. At a result, the province's prisoner escape rate has dropped from 31.7 percent eight years ago to 0.25 percent at the moment.

Thanks to a series of successful internal reforms, such as the labor system reform, personnel system reform, and distribution system reform, the province's reeducation-through-labor institutions have made unremitting efforts

to improve product quality and raise economic efficiency. Over the past few years, they have developed a total of 56 new products, 10 of which have been awarded scientific and technological progress prizes by the state, ministries, or provincial departments. In 1993, Hunan's reeducation-through-labor institutions realized a total output value of \$120 million yuan and a total profit of 12 million yuan, up by 70 million yuan and 8 million yuan respectively over 1988.

Shenzhen Mayor on Plan To Simplify Port Procedures

*HK0504054594 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
23 Mar 94 p A6*

["Special report" by staff reporter Lin Yu-tung (2651 5940 2767): "Shenzhen To Reform Port Management System, To Practice 72-Hour Visa Exemption System"]

[Text] Shenzhen, 22 Mar—The Sixth Session of the First Shenzhen City People's Congress solemnly opened here this afternoon. At the meeting, Li Youwei, secretary of the Shenzhen City CPC Committee and city mayor, delivered a government report. When reviewing the achievements in various fields of endeavor in 1993 and talking about the work goals and duties in 1994, he said Shenzhen should open wider to both the interior region and the outside world and develop a new pattern.

Li said: To open wider to the outside world, Shenzhen should first tighten and improve management at the first and second lines and apply the special policy toward the bonded area fully, satisfactorily, and flexibly. He said: Further efforts should be made to revise and improve the plan for managing the first and second lines to make it more in keeping with reality. It is necessary to step up hardware and software construction in the second line and manage the second line satisfactorily and strictly so as to create conditions and lay a good foundation for implementing the policy toward the bonded area. Li said: The work of designing a bonded area in Yantian Port and submitting it for approval should be accelerated in a bid to start operation this year.

Second, it is necessary to reform the port management structure. Li said: With support from the relevant central departments and provincial authorities, Shenzhen will further reform the port management structure, simplify examination procedures, and improve examination equipment to make the port "convenient, highly efficient, safe, and free-flowing." We should gradually establish a port management structure operating according to international practice and in better coordination with the Hong Kong and international markets. We shall strive to practice a 72-hour visa exemption system for foreign tourists coming to the Shenzhen Special Economic Zone.

Third, it is necessary to expand the scope and sphere of foreign capital introduction and raise the grade and level of its use. Li Youwei said: Shenzhen should actively create conditions for introducing funds and technology

from large multinational corporations and financial groups in Europe, the United States, and other countries, and expand capital introduction to many spheres, such as infrastructure construction, trade, finance, insurance, tourism, and real estate. We shall set up a China Merchants Steam Navigation Company to strengthen leadership over investment invitation.

Shenzhen Generates 6 Billion Yuan Tax Revenue

*HK0104111894 Hong Kong HONGKONG STANDARD
(FINANCIAL REVIEW) in English 1 Apr 94 p 2*

[Report by Chan Po-chung]

[Text] Shenzhen's taxation bureau chief claims the special economic zone generated tax revenue of about six billion yuan (HK\$5.34 billion [Hong Kong dollars]) last year, with about one billion yuan garnered from Sino-foreign joint ventures.

Shao Mingyun, director of Shenzhen's Taxation Bureau, speaking after a seminar on China's new taxation system yesterday, said this year's revenue would surge to even greater heights.

"Last year, the Shenzhen government contributed to the central government a total of 1.1 billion yuan," he said.

"The amount will grow by at least three times this year," he said.

China's new taxation system, which came into effect on 1 January, introduced new taxes and various administrative changes throughout the country.

Among these, most concern was voiced about value-added tax, business tax and consumption tax.

Local manufacturers, wholesalers and retailers have shown great concern about the implementation of value-added tax, seeing themselves as the major targets.

However, some of the new taxes might not actually be levied during the current year, according to Liu Xiaoguang, vice director of the planning commission for Beijing's Municipal Government.

"For example, the new capital-gains tax on land will not be coming into force in Beijing this year," Mr Liu said.

While denying the new capital-gains tax was being ignored by regional governments keen on attracting foreign property investors, Mr Liu said the lack of detailed plans from the central government was behind the non-implementation so far.

He claimed the Beijing government's directorate had been followed by the municipal governments of Guangzhou and Shenzhen.

Nevertheless, Mr Liu acknowledged that Beijing's property development would benefit from any delay in implementation.

Nationally, meanwhile, industrial and commercial taxes brought in 40.7 billion yuan in the seven weeks up to 20 February, up by 27.3 percent on the same period last year.

Industrial production in January increased 33.2 percent compared with the same month last year, proof that the new tax system has so far not had an affect on productivity, according to some Chinese officials.

But some misunderstanding had arisen as some merchants added new value-added taxes to prices which already incorporated taxes under the old system.

Ten Hong Kong People Become Shenzhen CPPCC Members

HK0104095494 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 0618 GMT 22 Mar 94

[By reporter Wang Min (3769 2549)]

[Text] Shenzhen, 22 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—This reporter learned from the Fifth Session of the First Shenzhen City Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] that following repeated exchanges of views and consultations, the election of 69 additional members—10 Hong Kong personalities among them—was approved at the 18th meeting of the Standing Committee of the First Shenzhen City CPPCC.

These 10 Hong Kong personalities are Huang Shih-hsin, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hong Kong Hong Thai Citizens Travel Limited; Huang Cheng-kang, vice executive president of the Ching Tai Group; Chang Hsun-hsien, chairman of the Board of Directors of the Hong Kong Sisters Publishing Company Limited; Teng Chao-ming, director and general manager of the Man Ah Jewelry Company Limited; Sun Chi-lieh, executive director and general manager of the Jian Le Shi (Shenzhen) Company Limited; Chao Chih-chang, administrative director and general manager of the Hong Kong Fong Shing Securities and Investment Company; Lin Wen-tsan, president of the Hong Kong Ai Lick Industrial Group; Chiang Yen-wen, honorary chairman of the Board of Directors of the Tung Fong Ferries; Chang Wei-ming, director and consultant of the Hong Kong Yun Mei Precision Products Company Limited; and Liang Yung-chih, director and consultant of the Shenzhen Xindu Hotel Company Limited.

After the election of additional members, the total number of members of the Fifth Session of the First Shenzhen City CPPCC is 229, of which 85 are CPC members, accounting for 37.1 percent of the total; 144 are non-communists, accounting for 62.9 percent of the total; 32 are women, accounting for 14 percent of the total; and 29 are Hong Kong personalities, accounting for 12.7 percent of the total.

Self-Employed Traders Go on Strike in Zhuhai

HK0104095194 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 1 Apr 94 p A6

[Report: "Self-Employed Traders in Gongbei Go on Strike Yesterday"]

[Text] At 1100 on 31 March, some shops on Buxing Street in Zhuhai City's Gongbei market went on strike. This has drawn the attention of various quarters.

There are 68 shops on Buxing Street, only a stone's throw away from Gongbei Customs. Built by the Zhuhai City Bureau of Industry and Commerce, the shops have been leased to self-employed traders. As they are situated in a busy street, business is brisk and the self-employed traders make handsome profits.

When the lease contracts expired on 31 July last year, the Gongbei Sub-Bureau of Industry and Commerce planned to take back the shop space and fix the rent through public bidding. But some self-employed traders disagreed. To carry out fair, just, and open competition, the Gongbei Sub-Bureau decided to assign shop spaces by drawing lots but this move was also rejected.

To show consideration for the interest of self-employed traders and properly renew the shop leases, the Gongbei Sub-Bureau conducted a thoroughgoing and meticulous investigation. They discovered that the monthly rent in nearby places ranged between 300 and 500 yuan per square meter, but it was only 40-50 yuan on Buxing Street. Moreover, a handful of self-employed traders were also found to have rerented or sold their shop spaces to other people at a profit. This move contravened the lease contracts. Consequently, the Sub-Bureau decided in March this year to adjust the shop space rent on Buxing Street according to the following criteria: For the two rows on the front gate, the rent is 300 yuan per square meter a month on the ground floor and 150 yuan in the loft; for the two rows in the middle, the rent is 250 yuan on the ground floor and 125 yuan in the loft. As Buxing Street is located in an excellent place where business is brisk, such terms are quite favorable.

At 1100 on 31 March, a shopkeeper and several others decided to go on strike. This move affected business activities around the Gongbei market.

On learning this, the Zhuhai City Bureau of Industry and Commerce called for strict management according to relevant rules and regulations. The Gongbei Sub-Bureau is holding talks with directors of the local association of self-employed workers in an effort to gain a better understanding of the situation. The incident is still being dealt with.

[Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese on 1 April carries a similar report on page 4 stating that all 68 self-employed traders on Buxing Street went on strike in protest yesterday]

Southwest Region

Guizhou Uses Foreign Funds To Promote Agriculture

OW0204135494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239
GMT 2 Apr 94

[Text] Guiyang, April 2 (XINHUA)—Southwest China's Guizhou Province is introducing foreign funds to develop its agriculture.

According to the provincial government, since 1985 the province has undertaken 15 foreign-aided programs including those introducing talents, technology and funds.

The total investment in the programs amounts to 250 million yuan.

A Japanese-aided grain program started in 1990 and is being carried out in about 30 poverty-stricken townships mainly inhabited by ethnic minority people.

The program has benefited 78,000 households and about 350,000 people.

The grain program aims to increase yields to cover 20,000 hectares of farmland and produce 154.5 million kilograms of grain by the end of 1993, an increase of 67.75 percent over the original yield of the farmland.

The grain output per capita in the program target townships has increased from 253 kilograms to 439 kilograms and the income per capita from 184 yuan to 311.5 yuan, respectively increasing by 68 and 69 percent.

A land-transformation program supported by the New Zealand Government and started in July 1992 has fulfilled its targets in grass cultivation and animal husbandry.

A survey of 128 households in the program target areas showed that the grain output in the areas has grown by 34 percent.

Investigation in Longli County showed that the grain output per capita already reached 336.8 kilograms last year, increasing by 15.5 percent over the previous year.

The income from livestock farming per household was 1,325 yuan.

The World Food Program's 3,146 project is the largest agricultural project in Guizhou Province.

The project, which was started in 1988, is to help five cities and counties where Miao and Buyi nationalities live to transform low-yield farmland in order to raise grain output.

The project aims to construct 3,600 hectares of irrigatable farmland and provide drinking water for 13,000 people and 7,000 cattle.

Recently an expert group sent to Guizhou by the World Food Program pronounced its satisfaction with the ongoing program after completing its investigation.

Guizhou Introduces Measures on Land Policy

HK0504062494 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN
SHE in Chinese 0821 GMT 2 Apr 94

[Unattributed report: "Guizhou Province Introduces Two Major Policies To Promote Stability in Rural Areas"—ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE headline]

[Text] Guiyang 2 Apr (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—To further stabilize basic rural policy and the two-tier management structure with the contract responsibility system on a household basis with remuneration linked to output, Guizhou Provincial Government has recently presented two major policies which will ease the peasants' minds for quite some time.

These two major policies are as follows: When a 15-year contract for farmland responsibility has expired, the contract can be renewed for another 30 years. Non-arable land, such as waste hills and slopes can be renewed for 60 years or even longer. Second, land-use rights can be inherited, transferred, swapped, mortgaged, or converted into shares according to the law. Land and waste slope use rights can be leased and auctioned in an organized fashion. At the same time, it is made explicit that, during the contracted period, the implementation of the policy of making the area of contracted land constant regardless of increase or decrease in the number of people in a household will continue.

To augment leadership in agricultural and rural work, Guizhou has recently set up a leading group for rural work.

Sichuan Develops Sister City Ties With States

OW0204080994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652
GMT 2 Apr 94

[Text] Chengdu, April 2 (XINHUA)—China's Sichuan Province and its 17 cities and prefectures have formed sister city relations with 32 states or cities in foreign countries since 1981.

Local officials said that the relations have promoted the province's opening to the outside world.

Last year, Sichuan Province received 85 delegations with 1,200 people from its sister cities and sent 45 visiting groups to the cities abroad.

Sichuan and its sister cities jointly held 11 trade fairs or cultural exhibitions and concluded 65 economic and trade projects with cooperation funds of 70 million U.S. dollars.

Last September, North Rhine-Westphalia State of Germany sent a business group with more than 40 entrepreneurs to visit Sichuan Province and investigate its investment environment.

The group made inspections in the sectors of environmental protection, energy, mining, machinery and metallurgical and light industries.

Since Sichuan and North Rhine-Westphalia formed friendly relations, more than 60 students have gone to study in the state, majoring in agriculture, industry, environmental protection, tourism and finance.

Of the groups from Sichuan's sister cities and states in foreign countries, the group from Hiroshima, Japan, was the largest.

In 1992, the Diet of Hiroshima started a "Green Program" to support Sichuan's afforestation. By the end of 1993, donations from the program amounted to more than 100 million yen (about 7.5 million yuan).

Chongqing City in the province resumed its sister-city relations with Toronto in Canada, and now the two cities have signed nine agreements involving urban construction, communications and transportation, entertainment facilities, light industry and education.

Chengdu City, capital of Sichuan Province, has sent 258 students to study at her sister city in Japan and now 120 have returned to Chengdu to make remarkable contributions.

Chongqing Takes Measures To Curb Commodity Prices

HK0504065594 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0724 GMT 4 Apr 94

[By reporter Liu Xiaoqing (0491 1420 7230)]

[Text] Chongqing 4 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)—Chongqing, the largest city in southwest China, is adopting various measures to curb consumer prices, including temporarily holding back several price increases and comprehensively checking all prices.

Sun Tongchuan, CPC Chongqing City Committee secretary, speaking at a session of the city committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference today, said that Chongqing did great work in stabilizing prices last year, revising the catalogue of price control, restructuring prices, and insuring the basic market stability of grains, edible oil, and vegetables. Presently, because of a comparatively conspicuous contradiction between price-curbing, price readjustment, and the expansion in investment scope, Chongqing's retail price index rose by 20.8 and 28 percent in the first two months of the year respectively, and the situation was stern.

Sun Tongchuan said to pursue the socialist market economy does not mean that the government rejects price control. The government should exercise control in

such areas as studying and formulating policies, organizing and insuring the supply of important consumer goods, setting up a price regulating fund, and augmenting supervision and control over market prices. Chongqing has already decided to temporarily hold back the price adjustments scheduled for April, and at the same time, a great price check will be undertaken in order to resolutely halt arbitrary price rises and charges. The government will strictly encourage the practice of attaching explicit price tags to various consumer goods and making public service charges. In addition, Chongqing is to accelerate the completion and perfection of the market price mechanism, set up, complete, and perfect necessary regulating and monitoring systems to keep Chongqing's price rises to a minimum, and work hard to maintain Chongqing's economic and social stability.

State-Owned Firms in Chongqing Incur Major Losses

HK0504021194 Hong Kong ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE in Chinese 1211 GMT 30 Mar 94

[Text] Chongqing, 30 Mar (ZHONGGUO TONGXUN SHE)—In recent years, business losses incurred by the state-owned enterprises continued to plague Chongqing's economic development. This year, losses incurred by enterprises in Chongqing have shown a tendency to increase further. The Federation of Trade Unions in Chongqing is trying to stabilize the feelings of workers in enterprises that are operating in the red, and is organizing workers to increase production and carry out self-salvation in order to free the enterprises from the mire of business losses.

Chongqing is one of the six largest old industrial bases in China. As its industrial structure was not adjusted across the board for a long time, the state-owned enterprises there failed to achieve satisfactory economic results, and an increasing number of such enterprises incurred business losses. According to the data offered by the department concerned in the city, in January this year, 58.96 percent of the state-owned enterprises in Chongqing incurred losses, and the proportion increased to 66.94 percent in February, with total losses in the city amounting to 140 million yuan. The industrial economy there once again faced the danger of decline.

This year, Chongqing put forward the guideline of "combining assistance with elimination, taking both radical and stopgap measures, enlivening assets, and making breakthroughs in various fields" so as to change the loss-incurring situation. It planned to make a breakthrough by reforming the property rights system. Zhang Xuanyuan, chairman of the city's federation of trade unions, said at a recent meeting on halting business losses that trade unions in the city should take an active part in the work of transforming the enterprise operation system, and should sign joint-guarantee contracts with the enterprise management and the government departments concerned in order to perform their duties in the course of halting business losses.

Zhang Xuanyuan said: The trade unions should serve the purpose of raising the enterprises' competitive power in the market by means of organizing various types of labor emulation and encouraging them to raise rationalization proposals. They should help promote technological progress in the enterprises through structural adjustment, and should carry out activities of supporting the poor by means of science and technology. Zhang Xuanyuan stressed, in particular, that the trade unions must organize workers to carry out self-salvation through increased production, thus reducing the burdens on enterprises and freeing enterprises from their predicament as soon as possible.

Varieties of Markets Multiply in Sichuan

OW0304144394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1343
GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] Chengdu, April 3 (XINHUA)—In Sichuan Province more than 85 percent of industrial materials and 95 percent of daily necessities can be bought from various markets, according to local government officials.

In 1993 the total transaction volume at the province's more than 8,600 markets reached 30.2 billion yuan (about 3.47 billion U.S. dollars), up by 29.53 percent over 1992.

The majority of these markets are engaged in both retailing and wholesale business, and there are also some specific exchanges relating to commodities such as means of production, metals, grain and meat.

Local officials attributed the boom of markets to preferential policies offered by the provincial government with regard to financial assistance, land-use and taxation.

During the past two years, the province devoted some 1.2 billion yuan (about 137.9 U.S. dollars) to building up various forms of markets.

The governments at all levels are also putting emphasis on taking macro-control over the management of markets to get rid of activities such as unfair competition, fraud and counterfeiting and make their development more healthy.

Lu Huimin Addresses Tibet Personnel Meeting

OW0404125994 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese
4 Mar 94 p 1

[By reporter Zheng Weifu (6774 4580 1381): "Strengthen and Improve Organization and Personnel Work To Ensure a Rapid Economic Development in Tibet"]

[Text] Lu Huimin, member of the Standing Committee and director of the organization department of the Tibet Regional CPC Committee, addressed a regional organization and personnel work meeting on 3 March. He pointed out: Under the new situation, we should step up

party building and strengthen and improve the organization and personnel work to provide a strong organizational guarantee for the establishment of a socialist market economic structure. This is a major task of Tibet's organization and personnel departments this year, and for a considerable period henceforth, and we should strive to accomplish it.

In 1993, our organization and personnel work was done in a situation in which we thoroughly implemented the guidelines of the 14th Party National Congress and the fourth enlarged plenary meeting of the Fourth Tibet Regional CPC Committee, and we further accelerated reform, opening up, and economic construction in this region. Under the direct leadership of the regional party committee and the regional government, and with the attention and guidance of the Central Organization Department and the Ministry of Personnel, the cadres and workers of the autonomous region's organization and personnel departments, seriously implementing the party's basic line and displaying a reform spirit and realistic attitude, worked hard and successfully accomplished their tasks.

To clarify the concept and tasks, and to make organization and personnel work better in the new year, Comrade Lu Huimin pointed out: In organization and personnel work, we should pay attention to six aspects this year. (1) It is necessary to arm the whole party ideologically with the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics, and improve the overall quality of the party members and cadres. Under the new situation, the basic task of the party's ideological education is to organize the vast number of party members and cadres to thoroughly study Volume 3 of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," and arm themselves ideologically with the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. It is necessary to persistently integrate theory with practice and pay attention to applying in practical work what we have studied. It is necessary to enhance the cadres' ability of engaging in and managing socialist market economy. (2) It is necessary to vigorously strengthen the leading groups at all levels, with emphasis on improvement of their thinking and work style. First of all, we should raise the awareness of the leading members at all levels in the need to practice democratic centralism, so as to ensure a high degree of unity in party organization and action. We should make efforts to further enhance the ability of the leading groups in solving their own problems, particularly their unity problem. The efforts to improve cadres' thinking and work style should be combined with the anti-corruption struggle, and with the efforts to promote ethical integrity and diligence among party and government cadres, as well as with relevant measures adopted by the party organizations. In strengthening the leading groups, another task this year is to readjust and strengthen some leading groups according to the requirements of the socialist market economic structure. (3) Attention should be paid to training and selecting reserve cadres and to stepping up the training of outstanding, young, cross-century cadres.

In the training and selection of young and middle-aged reserve cadres, we must do away with outmoded hiring concepts, and we must select talent without sticking to one pattern. We must correctly understand the relationship between "employment" and "retirement," and handle well the relationship between the treatment of priorities and the treatment of routines. We should pay special attention to the training and selection of the "number one man" of the party and the government. (4) It is necessary to meet the needs of deepening reforms and accelerating development, and strengthen primary party organizations. The primary party organizations are the grass-roots organizations for our party to exercise strong leadership over the socialist modernization drive and to consolidate its ruling party status. In strengthening the primary party organizations in rural and pastoral areas, the stress of our work this year is put on continuing to rectify backward party branches, enhance the cohesiveness and fighting power of the primary party organizations in Tibet, and make them play a greater fighting bastion role in light of their own characteristics and tasks under the new situation. The primary party organizations should be concerned about the wellbeing of party members and make them feel the warmth of party organizations. (5) We should actively and steadily advance the reform of government organizations and the reform of the cadre and personnel systems, and gradually establish a new system for administering cadres and personnel that meets the needs of a socialist market economic structure. This year the reform of government organizations in the region will be carried out in all spheres. In carrying out the reform of government organizations, we should aim at meeting the requirements for the development of a socialist market economy, focus on the crucial matter of transforming government functions and strengthening macroeconomic regulation and control, improve relationships among various sectors, strengthen the grassroots units, and heighten efficiency. On the basis of the reform of the wage system and the reform of government organizations, we should concentrate on the concrete implementation of the public service system. While energetically pushing forward these three reforms, this year we will, on the basis of carrying out and improving our existing reform measures, expand the reform of the cadre and personnel systems. (6) We will strengthen investigation and study in connection with policies and overall guidance, and improve the policy-making process of organizational and personnel departments. We will do a good job in conducting investigation and study in connection with our region's organizational and personnel policies for the new situation, attach importance to resolving practical issues, and pay attention to practical results. Lu Huimin called on comrades on the region's organizational and personnel fronts to take note of the situation, to work hard with a high sense of political responsibility and political enthusiasm, and strive to bring about a marked improvement in the region's existing organizational and personnel work.

Editorial Views Tibet's United Front Work

OW0304105894 Lhasa XIZANG RIBAO in Chinese
2 Mar 94 pp 1, 3

[Editorial: "Strive To Initiate a New Prospect for Our Region's United Front Work"]

[Text] The regional united front work meeting, held by Tibet regional party committee, has successfully concluded. It earnestly studied and implemented the guidelines of the National United Front Work Conference and Comrade Jiang Zemin's important speech. It also planned for relevant work for the next stage, closely integrating Tibet's actual conditions and studying the situation and tasks for Tibet's united front work in the new era. Deepening and implementing the national and regional meetings' guidelines on united front work, bringing every positive factor into play, as well as strengthening the unity of all party and nonparty nationalities and people will definitely further consolidate and develop stability and unity. It will also quicken the pace of reform, opening up, and modernization, as well as initiate a new prospect for Tibet's united front work.

United front work, which the party established under Comrade Mao Zedong's leadership, is an important magic weapon for achieving victory for our country's revolution and construction. Due to historical and social reasons, there is a special position and role for Tibet's united front work. The work consistently came under the kind attention and direct guidance of Mao Zedong and other revolutionaries of the older generation. In the course of peaceful liberation, democratic reform, as well as socialist revolution and construction, our party has extensively united nationalities, religious patriots, and upheld the banner of patriotism, unity, and progress. The people have firmly safeguarded the motherland's reunification and opposed splittism and retrogression. They have stood together with the party through thick and thin, and participated in political consultations and cooperation. They have made contributions to consolidating Tibet's political power, as well as economic and cultural development. Practical social experiences over a long period have fully proven that there is great vitality in the party's united front work in Tibet. The work is closely linked to the region's revolution and construction, as well as nationality development and progress. In the course of reform, opening up, and modernization, we must continue and magnify the fine tradition of united front work, the advantages of wide contacts between the work and people, insist on basing all tasks on Tibet's actual conditions, as well as strive to initiate a new trend and prospect for Tibet's united front work to make it more dazzlingly brilliant.

Quickening the pace of reform, opening up, economic development, and establishing the socialist market economic system will definitely produce a profound impact on the united front work. It will bring new characteristics and demands for the work. First, united front work must be centered on economic development. We must bring

every positive factor into play to contribute more toward Tibet's reform, opening up, economic construction, and social stability. Thus, great structuring has taken place in Tibet's united front team. It has transformed from a team with nationality and religious circles as the main body into an enormous and powerful force composed of nationality, religious, intellectual, and economic circles as well as Tibetan compatriots of insight outside the country. It is necessary to widen our vision and unite to the utmost. The scope of united front has enlarged, its tasks increased, and the work has developed in various fields and grass-roots level. It is more obvious that the united front work has developed toward the people and society. It is necessary to vigorously develop socialist democracy and continue to strengthen and perfect the political consultation system. We must widely adopt the people's suggestions and good ideas, as well as pool together the force and wisdom from all sides to change Tibet's backwardness as quickly as possible. We must bring into play our party's historical experiences and special advantages in the united front work. We bring every positive factor of all sides into play and struggle together to fulfill the glorious mission entrusted to us by the era. Just as Comrade Gyaincain Norbu pointed out at the meeting: "The tasks of Tibet's united front are not reduced, but increased. It is not that the tasks are not indispensable, they are even more important than at anytime in the past."

The patriotic united front must earnestly do a good job in nationality and religious work. Tibet is a nationality autonomous region mainly populated by the Tibetan nationality. The majority of the people believe in religions. It bears significance to the overall situation, whether in the past, present, or future, to earnestly do a good job in religious work. We should adopt patriotism and socialism as our political foundation to bring about unity of the Tibetan-Han nationality, unity of Tibet's nationalities, as well as unity within the Tibetan nationalities. In addition, we should bring about the great unity of Tibetan compatriots in and outside the region, aimed at safeguarding the motherland's reunification. We should comprehensively and correctly implement the party's religious policy, strengthen the management of religious affairs in accordance with the law, and actively guide religious circles to adapt to social development and progress. Patriotic united front should actively undertake the antipittism struggle to safeguard the motherland's reunification, nationality unity, and social stability for creating a good social environment for Tibet's reform, opening up, and modernization.

United front work is the entire party's work that requires the attention of party committees and governments at all levels and great support of relevant departments. This is a fundamental guarantee for consolidating and developing united front to make it glow. Leading comrades at all levels must deepen their understanding of the importance, necessity, and protracted nature of united front, as well as realistically strengthen their leadership over the work. They must incorporate united front work into

party committees' agenda and tackle it unremittingly. They should earnestly strengthen cooperation and political consultations with nonparty personages, make more and close friends outside the party, as well as modestly listen to their opinions to truly practice democracy in policymaking. The important requirement of whether or not a leading cadre possesses a sense of united front, knowledge of the united front policy, and capability of implementing the united front work is used for evaluating his policymaking and leadership quality. Party committees at all levels in the region must earnestly implement the guidelines of the national and regional united front work meetings, do a good job in united front work, not indulge in empty talk, and do more practical work so that the party's "magic weapon" will bring into play its true role for Tibet's economic development and social progress.

Tibet Makes Headway in Infrastructure Construction

OW0304081594 Lhasa Tibet People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1430 GMT 5 Mar 94

[From the "News" program]

[Text] According to a XIZANG RIBAO report, Tibet made headway in improving its infrastructure last year, focusing on energy and communications construction. Investments in fixed assets were up 15 percent from 1992 to reach 1.59 billion yuan, guaranteeing a sustained and healthy development of the regional economy.

Judging from a comprehensive analysis of the situation last year, remarkable achievements were made in the capital construction of telecommunications in Tibet. In communications, achievements were made mainly in upgrading the existing highways and ensuring their traffic. Investments in energy were focused on the construction of the (Yanghu) and (Chalong) power stations. As Tibet's electricity is mostly generated by hydroelectric power plants, the region paid particular attention to ensure power supply during winter drought season for the next two years. In transport, the annual plan for renovating major highways was completed on schedule. Last year the region invested 300 million yuan in highway capital construction. Maintenance and construction proceeded relatively smoothly on the Qinghai-Tibet, Sichuan-Tibet, and China-Nepal highways, the three major national highways in which the Ministry of Communications invested and are covered by the state's Eighth Five-Year Plan and the 10-Year Program. The reconstruction of the (?Xigaze-Gonggar) highway, a key regional construction project, was started last October. After completion, the highway will improve the traffic condition between Lhasa and Shannan. In aviation construction, expansion of the Gonggar Airport was completed and put into operation. The project to upgrade the main runway of the (?Baingoin) Airport was basically completed.

Last year, construction of the (Yanghu) and (Chalong) power stations, two key regional projects, overfulfilled the annual construction plan with good quality. An investment of 240 million yuan was made in the construction of the (Yanghu) water-pumping and pumped storage station; and the station's first generating unit is expected to generate electricity on schedule at the end of 1995. At that time, the problem of power supply for production and everyday life in Lhasa will be solved once and for all. The (Chalong) power station in Nagqu was throttled last year ahead of schedule. The whole project is expected to be completed and put into operation in 1996. To alleviate the current power shortage, the Lhasa thermal power plant, in which 14 million yuan was invested to upgrade its technology, was put into operation last December. The total investment scale in 1994 will reach 2.05 billion yuan, and most of the investment will be spent on projects related to infrastructure.

Yunnan Secretary Reviews Kunming Police Parade

HK0504020994 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 27 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The Yunnan Provincial Armed Police Corps held a grand parade in Kunming yesterday afternoon. Reviewing the parading armed police troops were such provincial and Kunming City leaders as Pu Chaozhu, Ling Huan, Liang Jinquan, Lang Dazhong, Yang Zhenqiang, Zhao Tingguang, Sun Gan, Wang Tingsheng, and others. [passage omitted]

The parade began at 1400. Accompanied by Feng Jiaotong, director of the provincial public security department and first political commissar of the armed police corps, provincial party committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu reviewed the parading armed police troops.

At the ceremony, Vice Governor Yang Jianqiang delivered a speech, in which he said: Over the past decade or more, the provincial armed police corps has made outstanding contributions to the maintenance of stability in Yunnan. The broad masses of the armed police officers and armed policemen have accomplished their tasks successfully. Yang Jianqiang also called for arming the broad masses of armed police officers and armed policemen with Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and for contributing more to Yunnan's stability and social security.

More than 200,000 Kunming residents watched the parade.

Yunnan Party Chief on Development Issues

HK2003073294 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese
1 Mar 94 p 6

[Interview with Pu Chaozhu, secretary of the Yunnan Provincial CPC Committee, by TA KUNG PAO staff

reporter; date and place not given: "Pu Chaozhu Answers Questions Raised by TA KUNG PAO Reporter"]

[Text] [Pu Chaozhu] Situated in China's northwestern frontier, Yunnan borders on Burma, Laos, and Vietnam. It has a 4,000-km long boundary line and a population of 38 million people, which is slightly bigger than that of Guangdong. With 25 minority nationalities living in Yunnan, the province ranks first in China in terms of the number of minority nationalities. In the past, the province was very hard to get to and culturally backward. Although it had abundant material resources, its economy failed to develop for a long time. From 1979 to 1983, the provincial government made vigorous efforts to develop agriculture, and thus basically solved the problem of food and clothing in five years time. Then, in light of its own strong point in resources, the government concentrated efforts on developing such crops as tobacco, tea, sugarcane, and rubber. Yunnan's tobacco is the best in China. Its geographical conditions, such as a big temperature gap between day and night, a long periods of sunshine, and soil, are particularly suitable for the growth of these commercial crops. Through six or seven years of efforts, production of these crops has expanded, thus laying a solid foundation for the development of light industry. Since 1983, the government has concentrated the province's human, material, and financial resources on vigorously developing the processing industries and technology of these commercial crops, set up new factories, and transformed old factories. Today after 10 years of efforts, the province has seven large cigarette factories, of which two rank very high in Asia with a production capacity of 5.5 million cases [xiang 4630] a year; 84 sugar refineries with an annual output of 1 million tonnes; 100 or so tea processing plants with an annual output of 55,000 tonnes; and an annual rubber output of 40,000 tonnes. These undertakings which require little investment have yielded large taxes and profits and are of high efficiency. In 1983, Yunnan had just 1.17 billion yuan in financial revenue, but in 1993, the figure had topped the mark of 20 billion yuan, or an increase of 1.7 times. In the terms of ratio alone, this increase was the highest level in the country. We handed over 4 billion yuan to the central authorities and retained 1.2 billion for our own disposal. Even with money ready at hand, the provincial government dared not spend it wantonly. There were two major factors causing the province's prolonged backwardness. One was the "software" question, namely, people's cultural and education quality was too poor, and the other was the "hardware" question, including backward infrastructures in the energy industry, communications, and water conservancy. This being the case, for Yunnan to develop further, it is necessary to introduce vigorous transformation in these two aspects. The provincial government decided that money should not be spent on construction of non-productive projects and even on repairing the Government Conference Hall, which was built in the 1950's and has now become dilapidated. The provincial authorities decided, first of all, to invest a

large amount of funds in capital construction. Yunnan has abundant mineral resources. However, without electricity, there would be no way to exploit them. Through 10 years of efforts, the province and the Ministry of Water Resources have managed to jointly establish the Lancang Jiang Power Station, with a generating capacity of 1.5 million kwh. In 1983, the province had just 1.5 million kwh in generating capacity. Hence, the generating capacity of a Lancang Jiang Power Station was equal to the total generating capacity of the province in the previous year. The waters of the Lancang Jiang, which come from the glaciers of the Qinghai Plateau, have a stable source and will certainly not dry up. In cooperation with Guangdong Province, Yunnan is now building a larger power station in the upper reaches of the Lancang Jiang, with a generating capacity of 4.2 million kwh. After completion, all electricity will go to Guangdong Province for its use. At first, Guangdong provincial leaders did not believe that and thought that we lured them to get hooked and we just took a fancy to their money. In fact, with the completion of the construction of a power station in the upper reaches of the river, if we use the drawn waters of the lower reaches to irrigate farmland in the dry season, this will help solve many problems.

In transportation, the province has 27 million tonnes of goods and materials to be shipped out. However, in the past we just relied on the Chengdu-Kunming and Guiyang-Kunming railways whose highest total carrying capacity was just 10 million tonnes. The province was thus compelled to "carry out production according to the amount of goods and materials shipped out." The production of goods and materials which could not be shipped out was not allowed. After enduring enough sufferings in this regard, provincial authorities were determined to vigorously solve the problem. Now we have three new railways under construction, of which the Nanning-Kunming Railway can be said to be the artery of the whole Southwest region. The construction is undertaken jointly by Yunnan, Guangxi, Guizhou, and the Ministry of Railways, and after completion, it will have a carrying capacity of 10 million tonnes, and the province will be able to ship out 100 percent more goods and materials. Moreover, there are arterial highways, airports, and waterways under construction. In the days to come, we are prepared to spend another seven to 10 years opening wider to the outside world, importing new and high technologies, developing major industrial projects worth five to 10 billion yuan, and changing the economic structure. For example, as an anti-smoking trend has become common practice in the international community, it will be dangerous for us to develop the tobacco industry on a single-line basis. Maybe the industry will collapse at any time. In the days ahead, with the exception of tobacco, tea, sugar, and rubber, we still hope to strengthen development of such areas as the machinery and electrical industries, nonferrous metals, iron and steel, timber, food and drinks, spices, and Chinese herbal medicine. For example, the results of a study show that Chinese medicine pseudo-ginseng [san

qi 0005 0003], a special product of Yunnan, is not inferior to the ginseng grown in northeast China in terms of useful ingredients. Since the drive of reform and opening up to the outside world was launched, there has been a tilt in the state's investment policy. To put it another way, the state has invested more in the eastern coastal areas and less in the southwestern border areas. For instance, according to the state plan, Yunnan was expected to be built into a nonferrous metal base in the 1950's and the state's investment in the province constituted 2.5 percent of its total investment. However, in the Sixth and Seventh Five-Year Plans, the ratio dropped to 1 percent or so, and even less than 1 percent. Under these circumstances, should Yunnan passively wait for state assistance or actively try to find a way out by relying on its own efforts and hard work? We decided to rely on our own efforts and go all out to develop ourselves instead of waiting. We started with the development of agriculture and light industry, and after accumulating funds, we used them in education and capital construction, and as the investment environment improved, we developed major industries.... Practice in the last decade has proven that this line of thinking is correct and workable. This is roughly the case in the last 10 years. In the coming 10 years, we will surely be able to develop faster with better results on the basis of what we have achieved in the last 10 years.

[TA KUNG PAO] In Yunnan minority nationalities live in compact communities. What is the situation of nationality concord and unity?

[Pu] Before the founding of the People's Republic of China, in Yunnan there were more than 20 minority nationalities who lived in different social formations, ranging from primitive communal societies where there was no conception of private property, land was publicly owned, and earnings were equally distributed, to slave societies, to societies under the rule of feudal lords or hereditary headmen, to feudal societies. After liberation, they "entered socialism in a single bound" as one may well say. For many years, we have put stress on the nationality cadre policy. Of Yunnan's population totaling 30 million people or so, the combined population of 25 minority nationalities constitute less than one third. However, of the contingent of cadres at all levels, cadres of minority nationalities make up 25 percent. The more senior the cadres, the greater the ratio becomes. Of the members of the provincial party committee and government, deputies to the provincial people's congress, and members of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, 40 percent are people of minority nationalities and the remaining 60 percent are people of the Han nationality. In the past few years, we have managed to ensure that minority nationalities are not oppressed politically and not exploited economically. However, this does not mean that we have solved all the problems. Because of some long-standing historical reasons, the gap between the minority and Han nationalities in the cultural and economic fields still exist. Moreover, as the Han nationality's economy and culture expand, the gap will become

wider and wider. This will probably cause problems. Only when the economy and culture of minority nationalities are upgraded and developed can the contradictions between the two sides be solved and can genuine unity and concord be achieved. Provincial authorities attach great importance to this problem.

[TA KUNG PAO] There is a rumor circulating abroad that Yunnan Province is beset with the problems of drug cultivation and trafficking. What is actually the true situation?

[Pu] Yunnan Province has a long boundary line. Inter-marriage is common among people living in the frontiers which are not separated by big rivers, and it is impossible to surround them with wire entanglements. These people are relatives of each other. For a long time, people living inside and outside the frontiers have lived together in peace and have been law-abiding on the whole. However, there are also difficulties. Outside our borders, people grow 1 million mu of opium poppies. So long as they have a bumper harvest of opium poppies, we will have bad luck. For our part, the Yunnan provincial government firmly bans the cultivation, trafficking, and selling of drugs. Even dozens of mu or a piece of land sown to opium poppies will be promptly weeded out as soon as they are discovered. Last year over 100 mu of opium poppies were rooted out. However, banning cultivation of opium poppies does not solve the problem. As long as you look out at the places across the frontier line you stand on, a sea of red opium poppies will meet your eyes. Making use of Yunnan as a thoroughfare for drug trafficking, drug trading groups ship drugs to Guangzhou and Hong Kong via Kunming. We also firmly ban and crack down on such activities. Last year, we arrested more than 3,000 people and dealt with some of the cases based on solid evidence according to law. Drug traffickers who are arrested will certainly be dealt with according to law, be they from other provinces or outside the borders. While strengthening border customs inspection, we rely mainly on the joint defense of the people, the Army, and the police and form a gigantic net so that there is no escape for drug traffickers. Last year, we seized and confiscated drugs totaling some five tonnes, or 3.5 tonnes of heroin and 1.5 tonnes of opium. However, according to our calculation, this was only the tip of the iceberg. The traffickers succeeded in smuggling out most of their drugs. As long as there are drug markets abroad, it is difficult to solve the problem. Last year, the number of drug cases dropped but that of major cases increased, and there were even cases of armed smuggling and escorting of drugs. This is a complicated international problem. Now we are seeking cooperation with international anti-drug organizations to jointly crack down on drug trading activities. In a word, on no account does Yunnan grow and traffic drugs. The province firmly bans drugs.

[TA KUNG PAO] Will you please say something about the recent developments of border trade?

[Pu] On the 4,000-km frontier line, 28 counties are slated as border trade areas, with 186 materials being duty-free as approved by the customhouse. We have adopted some flexible measures in areas such as currency exchange and communications and transportation. Now a border trade coordinating organization of five provinces and seven parties in southwest China has taken shape, hundreds of companies are engaged in border trade, and they are expanding markets. Last year, the transactions of border trade totaled 3 billion yuan and the 1985 figure was just 30 million yuan. Now, in reality, goods traded on the frontiers come from all parts of the country. Hence, border trade has become, in reality, a form of foreign trade.

Governor Addresses Yunnan Congress Presidium

HK2203073594 Kunming Yunnan People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 5 Mar 94

[Text] The Second Session of the Eighth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress held its second presidium meeting yesterday afternoon. The meeting was presided over by Presidium Executive Chairman Yin Jun. Attending were provincial party committee Secretary Pu Chaozhu and Governor He Zhiqiang. The meeting adopted the following two reports:

1. The Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Financial and Economic Affairs Committee Report on the Implementation of the 1993 Yunnan Provincial National Economic and Social Development Plan and on the Examination of the 1994 Yunnan Province Draft National Economic and Social Development Plan;
2. The Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Financial and Economic Affairs Committee Report on the Implementation of the 1993 Yunnan Provincial Financial Estimates and on the Examination of the 1994 Yunnan Province Draft Financial Estimates.

These two reports stated: Since both the 1994 Yunnan Province Draft National Economic and Social Development Plan and the 1994 Yunnan Province Draft Financial Estimates, which were submitted by the Yunnan Provincial People's Government, tally with the realities in Yunnan, it is thereby proposed that the Second Session of the Eighth Yunnan Provincial People's Congress adopt the two draft documents.

The meeting also adopted the following five resolutions: 1) The Draft Resolution on the Yunnan Provincial People's Government Work Report; 2) The Draft Resolution on the Implementation of the 1993 Yunnan Provincial National Economic and Social Development Plan and on the 1994 Yunnan Provincial National Economic and Social Development Plan; 3) The Draft Resolution on the Implementation of the 1993 Yunnan Provincial Financial Estimates and on the 1994 Yunnan Provincial Financial Estimates; 4) The Draft Resolution on the Work Report of the Yunnan Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; 5) The Draft Resolution on the Work Report of the Yunnan Provincial Higher

People's Court and on the Work Report of the Yunnan Provincial People's Procuratorate.

The meeting decided to print and distribute these five draft resolutions among the delegations to the on-going congress session for their deliberation.

The meeting also listened to the explanations made by He Hualong, deputy director of the provincial party committee organization department and deputy secretary general of the the current congress session, on a draft namelist of candidates for the relevant positions. After approving the draft namelist, the meeting decided to submit the draft namelist in the name of the presidium to the delegations attending the on-going congress session for their deliberation.

The presidium meeting also solicited opinions from the delegations to the current congress session on the above reports submitted by the provincial people's government.

Governor He Zhiqiang delivered a speech in which he stated: The deputies have advanced a host of proposals and views on how improve the work of the provincial people's government. These proposals and views are bound to contribute to the work of the provincial people's government in 1994. We will sort out these proposals and views; handle in a conscientious manner each and every motion tabled by the deputies at the current congress session according to official procedures; fully consider and absorb their opinions on the provincial people's government work report; and submit a revised provincial people's government work report, together with a written explanation to all the presidium executive chairmen for their examination.

Governor He Zhiqiang noted: The year 1994 is a crucial one for Yunnan's reform, opening up, and economic construction. In 1994, Yunnan is to unfold a series of major reforms, as well as large-scale, wide-ranging, and extremely difficult economic structural readjustments. We inevitably will encounter some new problems in this process, but we will exert our utmost efforts to make much greater strides forward in building a socialist market economy structure. We will continue to build projects aimed at assisting poverty-stricken areas in accordance with the State Council plan, as well as in light of the realities in Yunnan. We will strengthen agricultural production in a comprehensive way, as it is the foundation of China's national economy. We will further expand our opening up to the outside world and will carry out large-scale, comprehensive agricultural exploitation across the province, with a view to developing a high-yield, high-quality, and high-efficiency agriculture, and to enhancing agriculture as the foundation of China's national economy.

Governor He Zhiqiang said: This year, we are going to observe the World Tourism Festival and the China Historical and Cultural Tourism Festival, during which we will strive to open up new vistas for the development

of tourism in Yunnan. We also have decided to concentrate human, material, and financial resources on the construction of key projects. In order to push forward reform and opening up, and to safeguard social and political stability, the provincial people's government will take a series of measures, and will try to achieve tangible results in the comprehensive management of social order. While accelerating the pace of inviting foreign capital and advanced foreign technology, we also will try to build several large projects with foreign capital and make new breakthroughs in inviting foreign capital.

Governor He Zhiqiang asserted: In 1994, when confronting arduous tasks and new difficulties, the provincial people's government will try to absorb the proposals and views advanced by the people's deputies at the current congress session; will rely on the people of the whole province; will further emancipate our minds; work harder; and score more achievements under the leadership of the provincial party committee, and the support and supervision of the provincial people's congress, as well as the democratic supervision and support of the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. We will exert our utmost efforts to live up to the trust placed in us by the people's deputies to the current congress session!

North Region

Chen Xitong, Others Donate to 'Hope Project'

OW0104143394 Beijing XINHUA in English 1325
GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 1 (XINHUA)—China's "Hope Project" is due to get more help from Beijing, as the city started a working group on Thursday [31 March] to take care of the matter.

The "Hope Project" aims to help dropouts to return to primary schools in poverty-stricken areas.

On March 8, the city launched a "Hope Project" donation center in downtown Beijing, which so far has received 350,000 yuan in donations from some 4,000 citizens.

Beijing has been leading other Chinese regions in the amount donated to the "Hope Project" ever since it was launched in 1990 to raise funds from society to help children in poor areas return to classrooms and finish their primary school education.

Over the four years, the "Hope Project" has provided help to 549,000 children in 1,200 counties in 26 Chinese regions, reaching across all of China except for Beijing, Shanghai, Tianjin and Jiangsu.

The project has built 204 primary schools for poor areas and given awards to 100 rural school teachers. It has also provided special scholarships for 200 university students and 1,361 middle school students.

This year's theme for the "Hope Project" is "One Family Helps One Dropout", setting the goal for an urban family to donate 300 yuan to help a child finish five years of education.

The project plans to help one million children return to classrooms in 1994.

[Beijing Central People's Radio Network in Mandarin at 1030 GMT on 1 April in its "National Hookup" program carries an under-minute report on the "Hope Project" fund-raising drive in Beijing, which says that "Beijing City leaders Chen Xitong, Li Qiyang, Zhang Jianmin, and Wang Daming took the lead in donating money to the newly founded Beijing donation center."]

Hebei Secretary Talks With Cotton Growers

SK0304084294 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 24 Mar 94 p 1

[Excerpts] On the morning of 22 March, excited speeches and warm applause repeatedly came out of a classroom of Dongluobao Village Primary School in Dingxing County. There, Cheng Weigao, secretary of the provincial party committee; Gu Erxiong, vice governor of the province; and responsible comrades of pertinent provincial-level departments were discussing with some 40 peasant households in Dongluobao and Datian villages the major event of making this year's cotton production a success and bringing about an upswing in cotton production, which has a bearing on the overall stability of the province.

Cheng Weigao said straightly: "Hebei is a major cotton growing province. Cotton output declined in the past two years. This year, we are determined to bring about an upswing in cotton production. This year's cotton sowing is about to begin. So, I made a special trip here to see how you are prepared and what demands and problems you have."

"Our village has grown cotton for many years. Last year, we planted more than 1,000 mu, and per-mu yield was about 60 kg. This year, we will again grow 1,000 mu of cotton," said Shi Juncheng, an old farmer.

Gu Erxiong asked: "Last year, how much cotton did you grow, and how much did you earn?"

Shi answered: "I planted two mu of cotton and gained some 1,300 yuan. After deducting the cost of seeds, chemical fertilizers, and pesticide, the actual income is some 400 yuan."

Cheng Weigao frankly chipped in: "Realistically speaking, what do you think about cotton growing on earth, and what other opinions and demands do you have?"

Shi answered: "We communists do not tell a lie. So far as economic income is concerned, growing cotton is not as good as growing grain, still less good as growing other cash crops. In growing grain, we need less manpower but

can gain 400 yuan from per mu. However, in growing cotton, we need 40 laborers but only gain 200 yuan."

Gu Erxiong again asked farmers with great concern: "How much cotton has your county procured this year, and what is the market situation?"

A comrade of the county supply and marketing cooperative replied: This year, our county has already procured 300 tonnes of cotton at both parity prices and negotiated prices. Because outside places and enterprises directly came here to purchase our cotton, about half of our cotton has been sold to other places. [passage omitted]

After the discussion, Cheng Weigao said with feeling: Your counties have grown cotton for many years and most of your cotton has been sold to the state. You have done a very good job. We hope that you will have a clear sight of our province's overall situation and comprehend the concern of the CPC Central Committee and the state to cotton growers. In the past two years, Hebei Province witnessed a consecutive decline in cotton production. There have been not only natural factors, such as consecutive years of drought, but also policy factors, such as the low prices of cotton, and work factors, such as poor service. This year, the provincial party committee and the provincial government have made up their mind to bring about an upswing in cotton production. We should try our best to beef up cotton production. Party committees and governments at all levels should also mobilize peasants to grow cotton in full amount and in good quality in order to make contributions to the state and ensure the normal production of the province's textile industry.

With regard to cotton sowing at present, Cheng Weigao stressed the necessity of ensuring cotton growing acreage, growing cotton on irrigated fields, expanding the acreage of cotton grown with plastic sheets, growing more transplanted cotton, choosing good seeds, and strengthening management in a bid to lay a good foundation for the high yield of cotton this year.

Cheng Weigao said in conclusion: Dingxing County is only 90 km from Beijing and the transportation condition is good. However, the per capita income of the county was only 700 yuan last year, lower than the average level of the province. To fulfill the goal of making the people better-off in 1997, you are faced with a very arduous task. You should not only grow cotton well, but also accelerate the readjustment of rural industrial structure and the agricultural growing structure and vigorously develop township and town enterprises in a bid to increase peasants' income by a big margin.

Cheng Weigao seriously said to Yan Zengnian, secretary of the party committee of Zhengding County, and Zheng Kaijun, head of the county: If you do a good job and attain the goal of making the people better-off in 1997, you will be commended; otherwise, you will be dismissed. County leaders expressed right away that they will certainly do a solid job to ensure the fulfillment of the goal.

The firmness of county leaders and the concern of provincial leaders aroused warm applause then and there.

Hebei Secretary Speaks Before NPC on 14 Mar

SK3003064994 Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 15 Mar 94 p 1

[By special correspondent Han Shaojun (7281 4801 0689): "Use Reform To Promote Science, Technology, and Education"]

[Excerpts] On the morning of 14 March, accelerating the transformation of scientific and technological achievements and the technological progress of enterprises to ensure education's priority position was the major subject of the discussion of Hebei Province's deputation to the National People's Congress session.

Entrusted by the State Council, Song Jian, state councillor and minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, discussed the "government work report" together with Hebei deputies and listened to their opinions.

Deputy Liu Zongyao said: "As indicated by Premier Li Peng in his government work report, we should closely combine scientific and technological progress with the economy and should translate scientific and technological achievements into practical productive forces. These remarks have inspired us greatly." Liu Zongyao said: At present, the construction of synthetic materials is developing very quickly in the world. To facilitate exchange and cooperation between China and the world, we are required to establish a nationwide association with regard to this discipline as quickly as possible. However, this is a cross-professional discipline, and thus its establishment has not yet been decided.

After hearing this, Song Jian said: "Give me one copy of the data, and I will help you in this work."

Deputy Liu Zongyao revealed that at present a product must undergo too many reckless technological appraisals, and that quality control is not strict. On hearing this, Deputy Ye Liansong said: "The more the market economy develops, the more quality control should be strengthened. We should rapidly develop some authoritative intermediate organizations to strictly conduct appraisals in order to prevent fake and inferior products from passing the inspections."

Deputy Zhou Deman revealed that some large and medium-sized enterprises are overloaded with burdens and thus are having difficulties in operation. Deputies Cheng Weigao and Ye Liansong said: We should invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises. If we refuse to increase investment in science and technology and refuse to develop readily marketable products through technological progress, invigoration will be an empty talk. Enterprises should not depend on the state to increase the investment in science and technology, but should be

willing to release a portion of their funds for research and development of new products. All products have an infancy period, growth period, mature period, and old period. We should produce a generation of products, research a generation of products, and store a generation of products from a long-term point of view. By saying that some enterprises bear heavy burdens, it means, in the final analysis, that they lag behind in products and efficiency. Refusing to exert great efforts in technological progress, an enterprise will witness a down cycle and its situation will become difficult increasingly.

In her speech, Deputy Chen Bingzhen expressed with deep feeling: Several years ago, some hot issues concerning education began to cool down. Conducting a series of major reform measures among institutions of higher learning for this, the state has provided a two-way choice for distribution of college graduates and encouraged college graduates to study abroad and return freely. The state has also popularized the credit system. These measures have encouraged students to make positive progress and has stabilized campuses. She added: Reform has forced the research achievements of colleges to go beyond the laboratory. [passage omitted]

Song Jian said: Both the promotion of technological progress of enterprises and the operation of education, science, and technology requires funds and requires economic strength as their backing. This year, the state has again increased the input in science, technology, and education, thus manifesting its high attention to them. He said: For a long time in the past, we were accustomed to conservative, backward, and narrow traditional concepts and to outmoded production forms so our productive forces were very low. With the start of reform and opening up, however, we have effected great change and enhancement. We should further seize the opportunity, deepen reform, expand opening up, maintain stability, and enhance labor productivity on a large scale.

Song Jian said: Achieving success in reform, opening up, and socialist modernization, we should fully depend on and exploit the creativity of the people and pay attention to the pioneering spirit of the people. We should dare to make innovations, try everything, and conduct reform. So long as we unite as one under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics, we will be able to overcome difficulties and press forward reform, opening up, and modernization.

Shanxi Farmers Develop Fish Farming

OW0404141494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1117 GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Taiyuan, April 4 (XINHUA)—People in northern China's dry inland Shanxi Province are eating more fish and farmers have even become prosperous by raising it.

"When Shanxi people eat fish, they never take their hands off it"—this used to an oft-used expression to

described people in Shanxi who did not know how to cook and eat fish. There was virtually no fish farming in the province before 1980.

However, that has changed. Figures show that during the past few years, fish production grew at 7 percent to 15 percent annually. All over the province, reservoirs, lakes and rivers, plus newly-dug ponds, have been used for fish farming.

Ponds were dug along major river banks of the province, including the Yellow River, the Fenhe River and the Huotuo River, and at all possible areas around major cities and mines to raise fish. Large reservoirs became fish ponds as well.

New techniques like small "net-cage culture", which was imported from the United States, were spread from only 70 cubic meters of water to over 800 cubic meters. New species of pond fish and fresh water butterflyfish were developed.

So far, among all the province's 111 counties, 108 have established their own fishery industry. Annual total fish catch has grown from only 650 tons before 1980 to 14,000 tons last year.

Tianjin Offers Help in Three Gorges Area

OW0404141994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1155
GMT 4 Apr 94

[Text] Tianjin, April 4 (XINHUA)—Residents of areas around the planned Three Gorges project are getting effective help from northern China's port city of Tianjin.

The city has offered many kinds of techniques to help local ventures, through technical cooperation or setting up joint ventures, officials in Tianjin said.

The Tianjin "Dengta" paint factory, for instance, offered technical help to Xingshan County paint factory in Hubei Province and upgraded the local factory's annual production capability from 1,500 tons to 5,000 tons. That has brought considerable economic returns for local people.

With techniques from Tianjin, automobile and steel joint companies have also been established in local areas around the Three Gorges. So far, some 22 projects have been completed.

Tianjin was designated in 1992 by the State Council to help 16 counties and regions in Sichuan and Hubei provinces around the Three Gorges areas, where the world's highest dam will be built on the Chang Jiang river. More than a million local residents will be resettled.

Northeast Region

Northeast Works To Protect Water Resources

OW1203144994 Beijing XINHUA in English
1326 GMT 12 Mar 94

["Roundup"]

[Text] Changchun, March 12 (XINHUA)—Shoals of fish have returned to the Songhua River in Jilin Province, where the water turned black and aquatic products died out two decades ago due to heavy pollution.

"This is the result of local governments' efforts to protect the water resources," said Wang Yongrong, chairman of the Songhua and Liaohe River Valley Water Conservancy Committee under the Ministry of Water Resources.

"Progress has been made in protecting the water resources of the Songhua and Liaohe Rivers, one of China's seven key water systems, alongside the rapid economic development," the chairman noted.

China's water resource volume ranks sixth in the world. However, average consumption per capita in China is only one-fourth the world's average, falling in 88th place.

Northeast China, where the Songhua and Liaohe Rivers flow, suffers severe shortages of water resources. The average per capita consumption of the surface water is only one-half the country's average.

Northeast China consists of Heilongjiang, Jilin and Liaoning Provinces and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region.

To clean up the pollution and protect the water resources, the central government set up a leading group in charge of the protection of the Songhua River in 1978.

In 1987, the group was expanded from members from Heilongjiang and Jilin Provinces and six ministries to include representatives from northeast China's provinces and one autonomous region and 12 ministries and commissions under the central government, and its jurisdiction was enlarged to cover both the Songhua and the Liaohe Rivers.

Years of practice have proven such a trans-regional leading organization is effective in cleaning up and controlling pollution and protecting the water resources.

A survey shows that the group has ordered 173 enterprises in the Songhua and Liaohe River valley to clean up and control pollution, involving a sum of 560 million yuan.

By the end of last year, these enterprises had completed 200 projects.

These projects are able to treat 309 million tons of waste water and reduce the discharge of 650,000 tons of

pollutants a year into river. They earn 130 million yuan a year through recycling and re-using treated water.

While helping enterprises in the Songhua and Liaoning [as received] River valley to upgrade their technology to cut the discharge of mercury into the rivers, the central government and Heilongjiang and Jilin Provincial governments have allocated special funds to make an epidemiological investigation before working out related regulations and measures to protect the rivers.

According to the regulations, any organization or enterprise that violates the set limit for discharging waste water into the rivers will be fined.

In addition, cities are encouraged to improve their environment and make recycled use of treated waste water.

Liaoning, China's key industrial province, has launched a "water cleaning project" to protect the water resources, improve the water environment and save industrial-use water.

Governments of Heilongjiang, Liaoning and Jilin Provinces and the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region are taking joint efforts to monitor the water quality of the Songhua and Liaohe Rivers in winter, when water quality tends to deteriorate.

They also are carrying out international cooperation and exchange in this field.

Officials and experts in environmental protection of northeast China have paid a visit to Japan to learn from the latest achievement and technology in the study and treatment of mercury, and extended cooperation with the United States in treating organic pollution.

They are also striving to gain international cooperation and donations for environmental protection.

Yan Keqiang, deputy minister of water resources, has encouraged people in northeast China to continue their efforts to protect the water resources by saying, "we are determined to harness and protect the Songhua and Liaohe River system and all other major river systems in China."

Heilongjiang's Xie Yong on Public Security Work

SK2403133994 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Xie Yong, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress standing committee and secretary of the provincial commission on politics and law, was interviewed by reporter of Heilongjiang Radio Station during the time when he attended the second session of the eighth National People's Congress [NPC] in Beijing. He said: Public security comprehensive management work, whether good or bad, will directly affect the success or failure in reform. Without stability as a guarantee, nothing can be accomplished.

According to Xie Yong's introduction, our province will base on the guidelines of the NPC session and the national Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference session to strengthen public security comprehensive management work and proceed the work from six aspects in an effort to guarantee the creation of a good social environment for reform and economic construction. These six aspects of work are: 1. Urge leaders at all levels to assume responsibility over public security comprehensive management work, define the specific responsibilities on grasping public security comprehensive management work of the party and government leaders at all levels and the specific methods of supervision, restraint and award in line with the specific rules issued by the province earlier this year. 2. Enhance the degree of dealing blows to criminals and strengthen its social effect. This year Heilongjiang province will continue to carry out the work of dealing strict blows to criminals with an emphasis in cracking major cases, dealing blows to criminal cliques, and capturing escaped criminals in an effort to check the upward trend of major and appalling cases. 3. Eliminate repulsive social phenomena and consolidate the cultural markets. 4. Strengthen control over the crime development trend, intensify socialized security defense work, and further raise the level of socialized security defense in all places across the province. 5. Strengthen education and settlement of people who have been reformed through labor or education, and help and educate delinquents who have done misdeeds. 6. Give priority to improving areas and neighborhoods with disorderly public security situation.

Xie Yong said: To fundamentally guarantee social stability, it is not realistic to rely only on the efforts of the public security, judicial, and procuratorial departments. All social sectors, particularly the party and government leaders, should also exert efforts, set examples with their own conduct and with the work of their own departments and units, and strive to eliminate all sorts of corrupt and unfair distribution problems which the people are much concerned about. In addition, we must proceed the work from the formulation of systems and establish and improve supporting reform measures to promote social stability. The establishment of the socialist market economic structure is a profound social reform, which will inevitably bring some social vibrations. In order to reduce contradictions, we must step up efforts to establish and improve all supporting reform measures.

Xie Yong believed that it is necessary to encourage all social sectors to use funds at their disposal to run all kinds of economic entities and industries, to gradually set up and develop all forms of labor markets, and to establish a complete set of social security systems, such as the unemployed insurance system, old-age pension insurance system, medical insurance system, and workers' injury insurance system, which are well coordinated with the new labor and distribution system so as to eliminate people's trouble back at home.

Xie Yong said at the end of his speech: It is also necessary to try by all possible means to consolidate the mass security defense teams in the urban and rural areas, resolutely solve the issue that the formulation of laws can not catch up with the public security situation, and form a situation in which all levels and sectors jointly grasp and manage public security work in line with law.

Heilongjiang Holds Foreign Affairs Work Conference

SK2903132694 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2200 GMT 26 Mar 94

[Text] At the provincial foreign affairs work conference which ended on 26 March, Governor Shao Qihui pointed: It is necessary to combine foreign affairs work with the overall situation of reform and opening up, and enable foreign affairs work to become an important force for promoting reform, opening up, development, and stability.

Governor Shao said: At present, the international situation and the situation of neighboring countries are very advantageous to our province. Border trade has rapidly expanded; the number of open ports have increased to 21; and the transaction volume made at the four successive Harbin trade fairs has increased every year. We have established friendly relations with 29 cities of nine countries, such as Japan and the United States, and economic contacts and friendly exchange relations with more than 120 countries and regions in the world. This has provided an important opportunity and laid an important foundation for further creating a new situation in foreign affairs work. In China, many fake and inferior products have flowed to the markets in Russia and other CIS countries through various illegal channels. Problems on some evildoers and unlawful elements who sneaked to other countries through various relations to form criminal cliques to engage in fighting, killing, and robbery must be resolutely checked.

Governor Shao stressed: It is not realistic to rely only on the efforts of foreign affairs departments in strengthening management over foreign affairs work and rectifying the chaotic phenomenon. Party committees and governments at all levels must give unified instruction, coordinate with various sectors, and concentrate time and energy on comprehensively improving this situation. The discipline inspection and supervision departments should strictly investigate and handle cases on discipline and law breaches in examination and approval of procedures for leaving the country and in management. Public security and armed police departments should strengthen management over the border areas and deal strict blows to criminal activities outside the territory.

Governor Shao pointed out: Governments at all levels should attach prime importance to foreign affairs work; leaders at all levels should take the lead in observing the state's relevant stipulations on foreign affairs work, and

must not disturb foreign affairs departments to implement policies through human relationship. They should also do a good job in maintaining coordination and cooperation among departments. As the foreign affairs functional departments of local governments, foreign affairs offices should conscientiously supervise, inspect, and coordinate this work. No phenomena of shifting responsibility onto other people and disputing over trifles should emerge.

The three-day provincial foreign affairs work conference relayed the guidelines of foreign affairs office meetings of directors of various provinces, prefectures, and cities across the province. Responsible comrades in charge of foreign affairs work from various prefectures, cities, and counties across the province studied and discussed this work.

Heilongjiang Holds Standing Committee Meeting

SK3103035894 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] The enlarged standing committee meeting of the provincial party committee was held today. Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. The main topics for discussion at this meeting were to relay the major directives of the central leading comrades for the work of Heilongjiang Province, report on the basic situation of the provincial party committee and government's trip to Beijing to report the province's economic development issues, relay the guidelines of the central rural work conference, devise plans for several current tasks on seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, expanding opening up, promoting development, and maintaining stability which must be grasped well.

Members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, including Shao Qihui, Ma Guoliang, Tian Fengshan, Shan Rongfan, Yang Guanghong, Wang Xianmin, Li Qinglin, and Yu Jingchang, attended the meeting. At the meeting, Shao Qihui, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee and provincial governor, relayed the directives given by the central leading comrades on the work of Heilongjiang. Vice Governor Sun Kuiwen relayed the guidelines of the central rural work conference and devised plans for Heilongjiang Province's current rural work.

Sun Weiben, secretary of the provincial party committee, gave an important speech. He said: From the directives of the central leading comrades, we notice that the central authorities have been concerned about Heilongjiang's development, fully realized Heilongjiang's difficulty, affirmed the contributions of the people in our province and the work ideas of the provincial party committee and the provincial government, supported our province to overcome difficulties, and pinned great hopes on our province.

Sun Weiben said: The guidelines of the speeches of the central leading comrades have defined an orientation of

advance for building and developing Heilongjiang and for revitalizing the old industrial base. Sun Weiben pointed out: We must promote the spirit of keeping the eyes inward, not adopting a wait-and-see attitude, and making unremitting efforts to improve oneself among the broad masses of party members, cadres, and the people, and overcome the difficulties on our way of advance by deepening reform, expanding opening up, promoting development, and maintaining stability.

Sun Weiben said: Our province's petroleum, animal husbandry, coal, grain, and war industries have all witnessed new economic difficulties. In addition to the factors of improper systems and structure, and price hike, the most prominent issue is that we are shackled by the system of larger in size and collective in nature and three unified managements in enterprises. We should strive to create a good external environment for these enterprises, guide them to make unremitting efforts to improve themselves, deepen reform, change operational mechanism, and enhance vitality.

Sun Weiben said: Over the past few years, border trade has developed continuously and become an important channel for opening the province to the outside world and an important economic growing point. In order to give further play to this special advantage of our province and to develop the international market to alleviate the difficulties in our economic life, we must further emancipate the mind, decontrol policies, simplify procedures, and open the green light for expanding opening up. While making continued efforts to occupy the CIS markets, we should also implement the strategy of establishing various markets and actively develop markets in ROK, Northeast Asia, and east European countries.

Sun Weiben pointed out: To overcome difficulties and to accelerate development, a task of top priority is to give prominence to three priorities and grasp two key points. The three priorities are to implement the guidelines of the recent central rural work conference and strive to reap a bumper agricultural harvest this year; exert efforts to invigorate large and medium-sized enterprises; and promote the project of establishing township enterprises in other counties. The two key points are projects and funds. Party committees and governments at all levels must further emancipate their mind, broaden their field of vision, and have a stronger sense of drawing support from other localities to seek development.

Sun Weiben stressed: Under such a difficult situation, we should all the more try in every possible way to maintain stability. At present, the key to handling the relations of reform, development, and stability is to stabilize the market and commodity prices and to control inflation. Principal leaders of the party committees and governments at all levels should personally grasp three affairs well. Prior to the end of May, they should promote the system of carrying a price tag in all commodities throughout the province; implement the system of supervising and controlling the prices of 22 government-set daily necessities that are essential to the life of

residents; and conduct an overall price inspection among all enterprises, individual industrial and commercial traders, and scientific research institutes rendering paid service.

Leading comrades of the provincial people's congress, the provincial government, the provincial committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, and the provincial discipline inspection commission, and secretaries of various prefectural and city party committees attended the meeting as observers.

Heilongjiang Joint-Stock Oilfield Improves

OW1603072294 Beijing XINHUA in English
0649 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 16 (XINHUA)—China's first joint-stock oilfield in Zhaoyuan County of the country's northernmost Heilongjiang Province has gained momentum since its trial exploration early last year.

The oilfield, located in the western part of Daqing Oilfield, one of China's biggest oil producers, covers an area of 60 sq km, with a reserve of 36 million tons of crude oil with low permeability.

With a total investment of 1.64 billion yuan, the oilfield is being built jointly by four local companies as its main share-holders.

It is expected to go into operation at the end of 1995, with plans to drill more than 600 wells and the total annual output to reach 436,000 tons. More than 50 wells have been completed so far.

Experts involved predict that when completed, the oilfield will earn 136 million yuan per year.

Heilongjiang Propaganda, Ideological Forum Ends

SK1203021594 Harbin Heilongjiang People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 10 Mar 94

[Text] The provincial propaganda and ideological work conference ended in Harbin this morning. The conference relayed and studied guidelines of the national propaganda and ideological work conference, listened to reports given by Sun Weiben, Shao Qihui, and other leading comrades, discussed Heilongjiang Province's policies on strengthening propaganda and ideological work and press relations and on implementing the cultural economy, studied ways to strengthen and improve the province's tasks, objectives, and measures for conducting propaganda and ideological work, commended a number of outstanding propaganda cadres who have engaged in propaganda and ideological work for more than 20 years.

Shan Rongfan, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at the closing ceremony, entitled: "Pay Attention to Construction and Implementation, and Further Create a New Situation in Propaganda and Ideological Work."

He said: It is necessary to enhance understanding of propaganda and ideological work and implement the principle of taking a two-handed approach in work and be tough with both. Comrades on the propaganda and ideological front across the province should take action actively in order not to disappoint the deep trust, and creatively fulfill all tasks. In referring to the topic of using correct public opinions to guide the people, Shan Rongfan said: We must submit our propaganda and ideological work to and make it serve the overall situation of the whole party's work, take the party's basic line as the guiding principle, actively, comprehensively, and accurately publicize the aim and meaning of reform, opening up, and the series of reform measures, guide the masses to devote their enthusiasm and creativity to deepening reform, expanding opening up, and promoting the development of the socialist market economy, to the grand objective of realizing the socialist modernization, and to creating first-grade achievements at their own work posts. It is necessary to actively publicize Heilongjiang's great achievements since reform and opening up and the people's lofty moral character and brilliant contributions.

Shan Rongfan stressed in particular: In propaganda work, we must uphold materialist dialectics, guard against one-sidedness and oversimplification, promptly and effectively persuade the people and help them resolve some ideological problems that emerged in the course of reform caused by the adjustment of relations of interests, strictly observe propaganda discipline, help them not to create chaos, create a main melody but not noise, guard against the work style of only paying attention to invigoration and [words indistinct] at the expense of social effect, strengthen press contingents, and select those who are politically sound, professionally competent, and upright in work style to the press posts.

Shan Rongfan said: In propaganda and ideological work, we must make it serve reform, opening up, and economic construction, expand strength, and actively explore new ways and methods to serve economic work under the new situation and on the basis of issuing major measures in the course of Heilongjiang's reform, opening up, and economic construction and carrying out major projects, comprehensively and accurately analyze the current economic situation, including Heilongjiang's economic situation, guide the masses of cadres to clearly recognize the relationship between major and minor aspects, the part and the whole, and the rate and efficiency, strive to do a good job in guiding and protecting the people's enthusiasm and creativity, and provide favorable mass media support for creating a good ideological and media environment. We should unceasingly enhance Heilongjiang's international renown and appeal by carrying out activities related to foreign countries, such as activities to publicize the Asian winter games and the holding of trade talks.

Shan Rongfan called on comrades on the propaganda and ideological front to strengthen and improve ideological and moral education in line with the new situation,

continue to grasp the production of spiritual products with the project of issuing one good book, one good drama, one outstanding television drama, one outstanding film, and one persuasive article in the lead, do meticulous and practical work, pay attention to quality and efficiency, and fulfill the demand of improving the propaganda and ideological work style.

Shan Rongfan pointed out: We should strengthen policies, laws, and regulations governing propaganda and ideological work, and enable propaganda and ideological work to have laws and regulations to follow and be managed in line with law. He hoped that all people will make common efforts to build a contingent of propaganda and ideological personnel who are politically strong, professionally competent, and upright in work style.

Yang Guanghong, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and director of the propaganda department, summarized the conference. He called on all localities and departments across the province to rapidly implement the guidelines of the provincial propaganda and ideological work conference, proceed from their reality of their own localities and departments, enrich and improve this year's major work priorities and work plans in line with this conference's guidelines, adopt essential measures for implementing systems and guaranteeing working funds for propaganda and ideological work and for building the contingent, and strive to make breakthroughs in resolving major problems in their own localities and departments.

Provincial leaders, including Ma Guoliang, Tian Fengshan, Qi Guiyuan, Cong Fukui, and Huang Feng attended today's conference.

Jilin Governor Views Industrial Priorities

SK0304020994 Changchun Jilin People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 1 Apr 94

[Text] The provincial government held a provincial meeting at Nanhu Guesthouse on 1 April on profoundly launching the activities of transforming mechanisms, strengthening management, tapping potentials, and improving efficiency. Vice Governor Wei Minxue presided over the meeting. Governor Gao Yan made a report entitled "Fulfilling All Tasks on This Year's Industrial Economy." (Zhu Tao), deputy secretary general of the State Economic and Trade Commission, made a speech in which he called for efforts to launch the activities among all enterprises in the country.

This meeting was devoted to extensively mobilizing all enterprises in the province to profoundly launch the activities of transforming mechanisms, strengthening management, tapping potential, and improving efficiency, which should be combined with all items of this year's industrial work. The purpose of the activities is to guide all enterprises to voluntarily transform operational mechanism around the establishment of the modern enterprise system, to consciously strengthen and

improve management and operation, to promote technological progress, to comprehensively improve the quality and economic efficiency, and to enhance the adaptability to the market and the abilities to cope with changes and participate in market competition in order to effect a sustained, rapid, and sound development of the province's economy under the new situation of comprehensively deepening reform and opening even wider to the outside world.

Governor Gao Yan offered four opinions on the basic tasks of this meeting and on the realization of the objective of pushing the economy onto a new height this year. 1) The opinion on the current economic situation of the province; 2) launching the activities of transforming mechanisms, strengthening management, tapping potential, and improving efficiency by regarding it as the major task of this year's industrial economy; 3) going all out to organize well the industrial production in the second quarter; and 4) strengthening leadership and paying attention to implementation.

Governor Gao Yan stressed: Transforming mechanisms, strengthening management, tapping potential, and improving efficiency are interrelated. The transformation of mechanisms is the foundation for establishing the modern enterprise system. Only by transforming mechanisms can enterprises turn the pressures from the market into the internal motivation to strengthen management, promote technological progress, and improve the expertise of laborers and economic efficiency. [Words indistinct] launching the activities is an important part to establish the modern enterprise system and is a useful exploration to guide enterprise work under the new situation. The launching of the activities is of great immediate and strategic significance in promoting the province's reform, opening up, and economic development, in maintaining the province's social stability, and in building a developed border near-the-sea province.

The meeting also pointed out the goal of the activities as follows: Autonomy should be put in place among the 428 large and medium-sized state-owned enterprises, that are covered by the three-year plan, and the inventory and check of the stockpiles and capital of these enterprises should be completed. State enterprises should begin to carry out the program of making their management embark on a new height in three years, and a good foundation should be laid. Among state-owned enterprises, the enterprises with advanced management should account for 20 percent, the enterprises up to standard in management should account for 50 percent, and the enterprises under standard in management should account for 30 percent or lower. Most enterprises should establish the policymaking, information, development, and other management systems and should enhance their abilities to overcome unfavorable factors, to keep abreast of the changes in markets, and to restrict themselves. The profit- and tax-yielding rate of the capital of the industrial enterprises exercising independent accounting should be raised by 2 percentage points. The per capita labor productivity of these enterprises

should be raised by 14 percent, the comprehensive energy consumption for each 10,000 yuan of output value should drop by 3 percent, the turnover of the funds retained from their profits should be accelerated, and the marketing rate of their products should reach 97 percent. The range of unprofitable industrial enterprises covered by the budget should drop by 5 percentage points, and the amount of deficits should decrease by 10 percent.

Jilin Holds Agricultural Development Conference

SK2403134194 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 23 Mar 94

[Text] Station Reporter (Zhao Xinting) learned of the facts from the provincial overall agricultural development work conference that over the past years, Jilin Province has made satisfactory achievements in comprehensively developing agriculture.

Over the past years, the province has developed five major agricultural auxiliary service projects, such as cultivating fine seeds and offering service of farm machines and explored new ways for providing a good-quality and high-efficient operation mechanism for the agricultural production areas. Simultaneously, the province has made serialized development in such 10 major aspects as farming, breeding, and processing; and created 500 million yuan of output value and 160 million yuan of profits and taxes through the development.

Sang Fengwen, vice governor of the provincial government, made a speech at the provincial overall agricultural development work conference that was held on 23 March.

He pointed out in his speech: The overall development of agriculture is an important strategic measure of the state for regulating and controlling, on a large scale, the development of agriculture as well as an important means for helping the peasants seek wealth and become fairly well-off. This year, the second-phase overall agricultural development project of the province should pass through the state acceptance test, and the third-phase project will comprehensively start. Therefore, this year is a key year serving as a link between past and future. At present, we should emphatically grasp the work in the following few aspects. First, we should attend to the winding-up work of the second-phase project and make preparations for the third-phase project. Second, according to the guidelines of the national overall agricultural development work conference, we should ceaselessly strengthen and improve new methods for management of agricultural development. Third, we should ensure the supply of funds for development. From now on, we should try every possible to arrange, in a coordinate manner, the development of the overall agricultural development items, the items involving the loans granted by the World Bank, and the items involving the capital provided by the international agricultural development fund so as to solve the difficulties in providing necessary funds for these items. Simultaneously, we

should make a unified plan to arrange the special agricultural loans, increase the [words indistinct] efficiency of loans, and reduce the losses from loans. Fourth, we should strengthen organizational leadership. The overall agricultural development is a task with various departments involved, large amounts of work load, and strict demands. So, the governments at various levels should strengthen the leadership over this work and support this work so as to accomplish this task with high standards, high quality, and high efficiency and to create a new overall agricultural development situation.

Jilin Peasants Improve Living Standard

SK2303123694 Changchun Jilin People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1030 GMT 22 Mar 94

[Text] Thanks to the correct leadership of the provincial party committee and government, people in Jilin Province effected a tremendous change in rural areas, and peasants' living standard was greatly improved. Peasants' per capita net income came to 891.61 yuan in 1993, up 390 percent from 1978 when reform just began. When allowing for price rises, the increase was 236 percent. Peasants had 512.5 yuan in their hands per capita, up 56.6 times from 1978. Thanks to the increase in their income, peasants began to become particular about their food. In 1993, their per capita grain consumption totaled 324.16 kg, up 24.2 percent from 1978, of which rice and flour accounted for 51.5 percent. Food on their table became varied, which included rice, steamed buns, chicken, duck, fish, and other kinds of meat.

By the end of 1993, there were 68 radios and 85 black and white television sets in every 100 peasant households. Peasants spent most of their spare time listening to radio and watching television. Per 100 peasant households had 70 sewing machines, 235 clocks and watches, and 123 bicycles, up 140, 180, and 280 percent, respectively, from 1978. They also had one camera, 31 washing machines, one refrigerator, two electric fans, two motorcycles, and 2.7 pieces of large furniture.

In addition to increasing their durable goods, peasants also notably improved their housing conditions. In 1993, their per capita housing space increased to 16 square meters, up 84.1 percent from 1978. Under such circumstances, they began to pay attention to interior decoration. In 1978, most of them lived in thatched or earth cottages. Now, brick-and-tile houses can be found everywhere in rural areas, small multi-story houses have been built, and interior decoration has become more urbanized, with telephones, carpets, and ceramic-tile floors and walls entering the peasant family. Some peasants also have heaters to keep their houses warm all year.

High-Tech Zone To Increase Agriculture in Jilin

OW1503082394 Beijing XINHUA in English
0746 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] Changchun, March 15 (XINHUA)—Northeast China's Jilin Province, one of the country's major commodity grain producers, has built an agricultural high-tech development zone in a bid to boost its farm production.

The newly-built zone, located southeast of the provincial capital city of Changchun, is an extension of the city's new and high-tech industry development zone, covering an area of 1,200 hectares.

The province plans to turn the zone into an integrated center with agricultural high-tech development, experimentation, production, processing and marketing.

According to a Changchun-based Agricultural University professor, the zone will enjoy all the relevant preferential policies formulated for the city's development zones and university-run enterprises.

Future research and development of the new zone will focus on products including health food, fertilizers and veterinary medicines, additives, chemicals for controlling plant growth, and special foods.

Also included are breeding of high-quality strains of vegetables, animals, flowers and trees, and planting of high-yield crops.

A high-tech industry official said that the project has already attracted many investors from Japan, the Republic of Korea, Canada and the United States.

So far, the zone has set up a ginseng company funded jointly by China and Canada, one biological product company financed by a Hong Kong firm and one Sino-American pets company, which are expected to go into operation soon.

Jilin, rich in agricultural resources, is one of the biggest corn and ginseng producers in China, but the agricultural economic returns used to be small because of a disproportionate emphasis on grain output.

To drive the development of fine-hybrid and high-yielding grain production, the province has established dozens of experimental farm zones over the past few years.

It has also made great efforts to bring the role of its institutions of higher learning into full play. Located in the new zone, the Jilin Agricultural University has 72 teaching and research sections, about one hundred laboratories and six institutes specializing in modern farm technology.

Other institutions involved in the drive are the Jilin Forestry Institute, Jilin Vegetable Research Institute and the Jilin Aquatic Products Research Institute.

Drilling in Horqin Region Produces Crude Oil, Gas

SK2103015394 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 20 Mar 94

[Text] Crude oil is now being produced at Changcheng Oil Field at the south end of Horqin Grasslands. This indicates that Liaohe Oil Field has made a new breakthrough in prospecting oil and gas deposits in Horqin Region and also indicates that the oil-deposit region of Horqin as a whole will become an important area of

Liaohe Oil Field in developing its oil resources. Throughout the year of prospecting, five wells were drilled in Changcheng Oil Field and gushed with varying degrees of oil and gas. Of these wells, the daily output of two exceeds 30 tonnes.

Liaoning Governor Attends Youth Federation Meeting

SK0104075994 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 31 Mar 94

[Text] The third meeting of the sixth standing committee of the provincial youth federation concluded on 31 March. Governor Yue Qifeng attended the meeting and delivered a speech in which he urged the youth organizations throughout the province to lead the broad masses of youths to display their talent in markets and to be a vanguard in the course of turning the planned economy into a market one. He said: Youths are the least conservative and accept new things rapidly. In the current period, a large number of youths across the province have scored a large number of typical and good deeds in developing the market economy and played an important role in the province's economic development. We should attach importance on the role played by middle-aged and young scientific and technological personnel, including some technical workers. They constitute a very important force for restoring the province's prestige.

During the meeting, the participating members elected the supplementary vice chairmen of the provincial youth federation and elected (Yao Zhiping), deputy secretary of the provincial Communist Youth League committee, chairman of the provincial youth federation.

Liaoning Holds Meeting on Curbing Inflation

SK0903045894 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 8 Mar 94

[Text] The provincial people's government sponsored a telephone conference on the work of commodity prices on 8 March. Vice Governor Wen Shizhen delivered a speech at the conference, in which he urged governments at all levels throughout the province to go into action immediately, to enhance the price readjustment and control in line with the arrangements and demands made by the central authorities, to carry out price inspection, to strengthen the price management, and to realistically do a good job in the province's price work.

Wen Shizhen pointed out: The current general situation in the province's economy is fine. The province continued to maintain a trend of faster economic development in January and February and smoothly published major and important measures for the reforms of tax systems and foreign exchanges. However, what merits attention is that the pressure of current inflation has increased further. Repercussions still remain of price hikes cropping up at the end of 1993 in some commodities. Problems concerning commodity prices are still the general concern of society.

Wen Shizhen emphatically pointed out: In successfully handling the matters of commodity prices, governments at all levels should put their work emphasis on vigorously maintaining relative stability in the prices of vegetables and grains; on establishing the foundation of copying with grain risks, on perfecting the foundation systems for the prices of nonstaple foodstuffs; and on doing a good job in carefully organizing the issuance of measures for reform in various prices. They should also put their work emphasis on guarding against excessive price hikes, on earnestly implementing the price policies of supporting agricultural development and protecting peasants' interests, on establishing or improving as soon as possible commodity price system, and on perfecting the systems of price management. As for important living commodities and the means of production whose price restrictions have been relaxed and whose price fluctuation is larger, governments should enforce the systems of putting price hikes on file and submitting application for price hikes. As for some of these commodities, they may also enforce measures for differentiating their rate, conducting control, and imposing temporary restriction.

Attending the provincial telephone conference of commodity prices were the province's vice governors and vice mayors in charge of commodity prices and responsible persons from the departments concerned.

During the conference Xie Guangren, director of the provincial price bureau, delivered a speech in which he made arrangements for the province's mass price inspection.

Liaoning Holds Meeting on Grain, Oil Prices

SK2603082994 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 25 Mar 94

[Text] The provincial government recently held an executive meeting to call for stabilizing the prices of grain and oil and guaranteeing market supply.

Liaoning Province reaped a bumper grain harvest in 1993, having a large stock of paddy rice. However, affected by the rise of grain prices in south China, and plus our province's failure in adopting a timely macro-economic regulation and control measure, the prices of grain and oil, particularly the prices of rice and soybean, began to fluctuate. The masses of people showed strong reaction to this. In order to stabilize the market prices, the provincial government executive meeting put forward important measures for stabilizing grain and oil prices and for guaranteeing market supply.

1. Regard the efforts in grasping grain and nonstaple foods production as an important measure for guaranteeing supply and stabilizing fluctuations and attend to this work realistically and successfully. Prior to the end of this month, we must keep the prices of grain and oil stable. The price of rice should be reduced to below 1.7 yuan per kg; the cost of rice which is lower than this price must not be raised. The price of soybean must be

controlled at below 7 yuan per kg, and the price of first-grade white flour must be controlled at below 1.7 yuan per kg.

2. Strengthen management over the grain market, realistically attend to the processing and delivery of rice, and guarantee that the market will not run short of rice. Continued efforts should be made to grasp the grain and oil purchasing work and the purchase of grain for delivering to other localities so as to have a sufficient source of grain. Grain Departments should go deeply to grain depots and peasant households to conduct investigation and study and try to find out the province's grain reserve and the amount of grain in the hands of peasants as quickly as possible in an effort to provide an accurate basis for the overall regulation and control of grain. Financial and banking departments should guarantee funds for grain purchase; state grain shops should play a role as the main channel, sell grain according to the price tag, and must not raise the grain price.

3. Strengthen management over grain purchase to other provinces. Grain departments should coordinate with relevant departments to organize the export of rice in a unified manner.

4. Industrial, commercial, price, and grain departments should maintain close coordination, strengthen supervision and management over the grain market, prevent people from forcing up the grain prices or engaging in hoarding and speculation, and deal strict blows to manipulation of markets and other illegal business activities.

The provincial government executive meeting stressed: All localities, while strengthening management over the grain markets and organizing supply, should conscientiously attend to the nonstaple foods project, and guarantee an ample supply of nonstaple foods. Regarding the problems emerged during market supply, we must rapidly adopt measures and solve them, and report the situation to the departments concerned as quickly as possible.

Liaoning Commentary Urges Curbing Price Hikes

SK0104042794 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Mar 94

[Report on reporter's commentary entitled "Commodity Prices Also Need Comprehensive Management"]

[Text] In the first quarter of this year, the increased scale of retail prices has reached more than 18 percent. The higher prices of retail commodities, which have prevailed since the beginning of this year, is unprecedented for many year. If we fail to adopt strong and effective measures to readjust or control them, the continuously excessive price hikes in markets certainly will affect the economic construction and the people's normal lives. It should be said that governments at all levels throughout the province have attached great importance on the work of commodity prices. They have issued many legal

documents to prevent from rising prices and collecting fees arbitrarily each year and spent more than 20 million of financial revenues on curbing the price hikes. Over the past three months, the provincial people's government has organized two mass inspections over commodity prices throughout the province, in which it discovered more than 500 price violation cases as well as confiscated the illegal profits and imposed on fines that total 1.57 million yuan. Although the results scored in the inspections conducted with all methods, including economic, legal, and administrative ones, are obvious; the evil trend of rising commodity prices and collecting fees arbitrarily has not been totally rooted out. As soon as the mass inspection has been over, the prices of the necessities of the people's lives, such as rice and cooking oil, are still being risen again and again. The price tags issued in a unified way for many commodities have been replaced with the self-made ones with exorbitant prices. Nobody cares the price maximum and relevant price regulations issued by the governments at all levels.

Since the enforcement of reform and opening up over the past more than 10 years, the economic construction has gone ahead by leaps and bounds and the demands of the people's lives have increased day by day. Adequate price hikes under such a situation may stimulate the commodity production and are favorable for the country's construction and the people's lives. However, excessive price hikes will surpass the masses' bearing; curtail the consumption, and lead to the withering of commodity production. They will not only affect the livelihood of consumers but also directly affect the producer and dealers of commodities, as well as will damage the social stability. As for excessive price hikes, not only China but also developed capitalist countries will not sit by idly and remain indifferent and they will be able to adopt economic, legal, and administrative means to meddle them. Many commodity dealers have contended that relaxing the restrictions on commodity prices means to ask prices at will. Thus, they have become price violators again and again. Therefore, abiding by the price regulations set by the government, running business legally, and consciously safeguarding the price order represent the duty exercised by every dealer. The price departments should strictly investigate and handle the price violations. It is unfortunate that there are only more than 10,000 work personnel in the price departments throughout the province. Successfully managing the market prices requires the joint efforts made the relevant departments and the masses. They should jointly conduct comprehensive management of commodity prices as they did for public security. For example, the departments of industry and commerce, tax affairs, and quality inspection at all levels, should concurrently take up the work of price management. The mass organizations and communities, such as women's federations and trade unions, should enliven their contingents of staff members and workers to conduct price supervision. Consumers should actively supervise the market prices. Only by so doing are the price violation dealers unable to avail themselves of

loopholes and can we fundamentally deal with the problems of rising prices and collecting fees arbitrarily and truly and successfully manage the market prices.

Liaoning Readjusts State-Cooperative Business

SK0104075894 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 31 Mar 94

[Text] The provincial work conference of supply and marketing cooperatives ended in Shenyang on 31 March. It was put forward at the conference that supply and marketing cooperatives at all levels should adopt every possible way and means to broaden their business and service fields, to extensively open markets at home and abroad, to enliven their operation, to enhance their management, and to increase economic results so as to extricate themselves from a difficult position as soon as possible and to get on a track of healthy development.

It was contended at the conference that although the supply and marketing cooperatives across the province had played an inestimable role in developing the rural economy, the difficulties they are facing are very serious. In particular, the rate of supply and marketing cooperatives at the grass-roots level of rural areas, which are suffering losses, surpasses 80 percent. These cooperatives at all levels must further do a good job in conducting reforms with the combination of control and decontrol and the enforcement of contracting system as its mainstay. They should break away from their traditional business structure and operation pattern and bring about a change to their operation model of large or small and all-embracing. They should actively bring in the modern styles and methods of business and sales, such as conducting overall sales on commission, acting as an agent, and combining operation between industry and commerce. They should also engage in specialized and standardized business so as to seek a new way for their development.

Liaoning Views Promoting Export-Oriented Agriculture

SK1203074394 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] The provincial forum on developing export-oriented agriculture concluded in Shenyang on 11 March. Attending the forum to jointly discuss the issues of developing export-oriented agriculture, developing agriculture that can earn more foreign exchanges, and coordinating agricultural production with foreign trade and exports were vice mayors in charge of agricultural affairs from 14 cities throughout the province, responsible persons from the provincial level departments for foreign economic relations and foreign trade, and managers from various import and export companies at the provincial level.

According to the calculation conducted by the foreign trade department, since the early 1990's the average annual increase of the province in the exports of farm

and sideline products has been 10 percent. The province realized \$800 million in foreign exchange from exporting farm and sideline products last year, which accounted for about 20 percent of the total volume of foreign exchanges earned by local export units in the year. However, the exports of farm and sideline products still suffer the problems of inflexible information of markets, insufficient goods resources, small patches of exports, product quality that cannot meet international demands, and of separation between production and sale. All of these need to be handled along with deepening the reform in the rural economy.

Vice Governor Xiao Zuofu delivered a speech at the forum, in which he pointed out: Accelerating the production structure in rural areas to enable agriculture to enter international markets as soon as possible represents the major task for the province to deepen the development of the rural economy. The gap of per capita income between mountainous areas in east and north Liaoning and coastal areas is over 500 yuan. However, these mountainous areas are just the bases of developing export-oriented agriculture. Therefore, building the bases of farm and sideline products that can earn foreign exchanges through exports and establishing the production system for these farm and sideline products represent an emphasis for the province to readjust its rural production structure in next step. He pointed out: In building the bases of farm and sideline products that can earn foreign exchanges, various localities should do a good job to develop the enterprises whose products can earn the largest profits and upgrade the added volume of farm and sideline products. As for the production projects that can earn foreign exchanges, we should give preferential consideration in funds and material supply to them. The provincial people's government will establish its leading group in charge of the export-oriented rural economy, which will provide information, materials, services, for export-oriented enterprises and households in rural areas.

Bankrupt Shenyang Enterprises Ruled Shut Down

OW1803144494 Beijing XINHUA in English 1333 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Shenyang, March 18 (XINHUA)—Shenyang Intermediate People's Court recently ruled that the No. 7 machine tool factory should be shut down, making it the 32nd enterprise to have gone bankrupt in this capital of Liaoning Province.

A collectively-owned enterprise with 388 employees, the No. 7 machine tool factory had suffered losses for eight consecutive years.

The losses for the eight years totalled to 560,000 yuan in all, and the factory in addition was saddled with debts totalling 2.24 million yuan. But the factory's fixed assets were only about 240,000 yuan.

When Tian Shuangquan, director of the factory, signed an adjudication paper in court, some of the employees wept.

But some of the employees in court were glad. They said that if the enterprise was not declared bankrupt, they could not apply for relief funds from the insurance company.

In August, 1986, Shenyang was named as an experimental city where bankrupt enterprises could be shut down.

A government official said that before the law on enterprise bankruptcies came into being, Shenyang decided about bankruptcy of an enterprise by administrative means.

Since 1993, the city has begun to handle the problem through the courts.

Shenyang Intermediate People's Court has so far declared 13 enterprises bankrupt.

The official said that about 8,000 employees of bankrupt enterprises have been well looked after. Most of them have been re-employed by other enterprises or social services and about 200 laid off people each got 100 yuan per month.

Now a legal procedure must be followed by any enterprise on the verge of bankruptcy, including application for bankruptcy, a court declaration of bankruptcy, check on the assets of bankrupt enterprises, and paying off creditors by using the property and other assets of the bankrupt enterprise.

Industry Absorbs Half of Liaoning's Surplus Labor

OW0803160594 Beijing XINHUA in English
1244 GMT 8 Mar 94

[Text] Shenyang, March 8 (XINHUA)—The development of rural industry in Northeast China's Liaoning Province has absorbed half of the labor force in its rural areas.

The rural labor force in Liaoning Province totals 8.5 million. But the province only has 0.5 hectare of farmland per capita.

In the past, most of the surplus labor in rural areas could do nothing but rely on farm production.

Experts estimated that about half of the rural labor force is enough for the province's agriculture.

Since the mid-1980s, the province has attached importance to the development of rural industry so as to absorb more surplus rural labor.

Last year, the number of rural enterprises in Liaoning increased to about 700,000 from 300,000 in 1990.

The output value of the rural industry in the province reached more than 16 billion yuan, accounting for 80 percent of the total output value in agriculture, and the profit of the rural industry was 10.6 billion yuan.

Now about 4.5 million rural laborers have turned to the rural industry in the province.

Statistics show that over the past 14 years, about 110 million of the labor force in China's rural areas have shifted to non-agricultural services.

High-Technology Improves Liaoning Industry

OW1803092794 Beijing XINHUA in English
0836 GMT 18 Mar 94

[Text] Shenyang, March 18 (XINHUA)—High technology industry has stolen the limelight in this heavy industrial center of Shenyang, provincial capital of northeast China's Liaoning Province and promised to make the city a high-tech center in Liaoning and even in the whole of northeast China.

According to statistics, the high-tech industry in the city has generated eight billion yuan in output value and expects to add up to 10 billion yuan by 1995.

Shenyang began to industrialize its high-tech sector in 1992 when the state chose it for experimenting with reforms in the science and technology system.

By the end of last year 1,264 high-tech enterprises had been set up in the city's Nanhua Science and Technology Development Zone, including 195 Sino-foreign joint ventures. These enterprises earned 2.8 billion yuan from technology deals, industrial production and trade last year. In addition there are 1,490 non-governmental research organizations which created 1.7 billion yuan in output value.

The annual industrial output value of such sectors as computer peripherals, bio-technology, numerical controlled machine tools, and bar code has exceeded 100 million yuan and that of all-plastic telecommunications cables and closed-type combined electrical appliances has exceeded 50 million yuan.

In addition, the city has selected 50 old enterprises for technical transformation by high technology.

The development of high technology has not only laid a solid foundation for the industrialization of the whole sector but provided the motive force for the development of research institutions.

An official from the Shenyang City Commission for Science and Technology said that the development of high and new technology has injected renewed vigor into this heavy industrial center and a large number of new industries promising large market potential has taken shape.

Liaoning Becomes 'Self-Sufficient' in Grain, Pork

OW1303154294 Beijing XINHUA in English
1352 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Shenyang, March 13 (XINHUA)—Five years ago, officials of Liaoning Province asked the central government to supply this key industrial province with two million tons of grain.

Last year saw the officials go to Beijing to ask for help once more.

But this time they did not request for grain supply, but for helping sell its two million tons of surplus grain.

"This was a historical change," a provincial official said, "Liaoning Province, used to depend on other provinces for living, is self-sufficient in grain and pork."

According to the figures provided by the Provincial Statistical Bureau, the province turned out 17 million tons of grain last year, averaging 400 kilograms per capita and exceeding the national average.

Its output of livestock products amounted to 2.32 million tons, averaging 34 kilograms of meat, 18 kilograms of eggs and four kilograms of milk per capita, also higher than the national average.

By the end of last year, the province sold 2.5 million tons of rice and maize and 300,000 live pigs to other parts of the country.

In addition, it exported 300,000 tons of rice to Japan last year.

Local officials attributed their achievements to the government's sustained efforts in promoting agricultural development.

Liaoning is China's only province, of which the urban population accounts for more than 70 percent of the province's total.

To feed its residents, the provincial government had to buy at least three million tons of grain and 70,000 tons of pork from development.

A senior Chinese official has called on other provinces and regions with grain shortage to follow the example of Liaoning in northeast China.

Increased Funds Bolster Liaoning Transport

OW1603065994 Beijing XINHUA in English
0632 GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Shenyang, March 16 (XINHUA)—Northeast China's Liaoning Province last year poured in huge amounts of funds to bolster the transportation and telecommunications industries, which grew 60.3 percent from 1992.

Investment in the development of transportation and telecommunications in 1993 reached 1.87 billion yuan, accounting for seven percent of the province's total capital construction funds.

These fast-growing industries boosted the province's gross national product and financial revenue by 28 percent last year.

The Shenyang Railway Bureau, the biggest of its kind in China, pooled 448 million yuan in 1993 to back the construction of major projects within and outside the province. A 147-million-yuan project, the Dayaowan Line, was completed at the end of 1993.

It also invested 5.25 billion yuan last year in a joint effort to renovate the Harbin-Dalian line.

In addition, the province put about 1.37 billion yuan in 1993 into fixed assets for highway construction, an 82.1 percent rise from the previous year. The total investment in highway building hit more than 1.19 billion yuan.

The 43.3-km expressway of the south section ring road around the capital city of Shenyang has now opened to traffic, and the construction of the north section of the ring and another expressway from Shenyang to Tieling, a grain-producing city in northern Liaoning, has started.

The province now has highways and expressways totaling 41,638 km.

In 1993 it earmarked a total of 229 million yuan to boost port development, up 46 percent over the planned investment. To quicken the pace of port construction, it also attracted a record 83 million U.S. dollars in foreign investment.

The construction of China's biggest ship repair center, which was built jointly by the Dalian Ocean Shipping Company and a Hong Kong firm, has started at Dalian Bay. Four berths of the first phase have already been put into operation, and another six such berths are well under way.

In Jinzhou city a new management system, the joint stock system, has been introduced since early 1993 to invigorate port construction. One 10,000-dwt [dead-weight tons] bulk cargo berth has been built, boosting the handling capacity of the port to 300,000 dwt.

In Dandong the building of another three 10,000-dwt berths has been completed, and they are expected to go into operation soon.

Meanwhile, the provincial postal department invested 2.18 billion yuan in the sector in 1993, up 135.4 percent from the previous year. The foreign investment in this field amounted to 93 million U.S. dollars.

The province added a total telephone exchange capacity of 562,700 lines last year. The annual postal and telecommunications business volume and income jumped by 55.7 percent and 51 percent, respectively in the same year.

Liaoning Citizens' Savings Deposits Reported

SK1603100294 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 15 Mar 94

[Text] According to the station reporter's dispatch from the press briefing held on 15 March by the province's branch office of the People's Bank of China, by the end of February this year the province's volume of saving deposits made by both urban and rural residents surpassed the record of 100 billion yuan and reached 101.36 billion yuan. It ranked the province fifth among the provinces across the country, which have scored the volume of over 100 billion yuan in residents' bank saving deposits and include Guangdong, Shandong, Jiangsu, and Hebei. The current number of financial institutions in charge of saving deposit business or in acting of this business reaches more than 1,400 that have accommodated more than 90,000 full-time or part-time personnel. The number of saving deposit categories has increased from the several in the 1970's to more than 20 at present. These financial institutions have also provided more rooms for customers to select the bank's catalogue for saving deposits.

Cong Zhenglong, vice governor of the province, delivered a speech at the press briefing, in which he said: The large-scale increase of saving deposits made by both urban and rural residents has expanded the bank resources of funds, reinforced the capability of financial departments in releasing credits and loans, and provided the strong and effective guarantee of funds for promoting the economic development in the province. He said: 1994 is a year in which the province will make a crucial step in the reform of financial systems. Along with gradually accelerating the pace of turning the specialized bank business into commercial one, the position occupied by saving deposits in handling credits and loans by the financial institutions will become more important. Therefore, financial institutions should seize the current favorable opportunity to launch a large-scale propaganda campaign on saving deposits and to mobilize all social forces to further set off a new upsurge of grasping saving deposits.

Liaoning Develops Press, Publication Activities

SK1403045594 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 13 Mar 94

[Text] Since reform and opening up, our province has rapidly developed press and publication activities. Books of over 200 categories published by Liaoning have annually entered the international market over the past years. Since reform and opening up, the number of publishing houses, acoustics houses, newspaper houses, periodical houses, and book and periodical printing

houses has increased at a fast speed. So far, the province has 17 publishing houses, eight acoustics houses, 84 newspaper houses, 285 periodical houses, and more than 800 kinds of papers and periodicals distributed within the province. Besides Xinhua bookstores, a key distribution channel, the province has also developed a large number of collectively- and individually-run retail-sale bookstores and book stalls. The press and publications units in the province have about 130,000 employees.

Grasping the orientation of publishing good books is a principle that the press and publication houses in the province has persisted in for many years. Over the past years, the province has published over 3,000 kinds of books annually, including over 2,000 new categories. Nearly 40 percent of the books are reprinted. The books published by Liaoning have a good reputation on the domestic and international book markets.

Liaoning Cracks Down on Pornography

SK0104042994 Shenyang Liaoning People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 1000 GMT 28 Mar 94

[Text] The special public security detachment under the Shenyang City Public Security Bureau recently cracked down in line with the report made by the mass on an appalling case of selling and printing pornographic books and periodicals and illegal publications. It arrested Criminal (Bian Yujie) and seized 3,000 pornographic books and periodicals and more than 15,000 illegal publications. (Bian Yujie), worker of the Shenyang cold-rolled steel plant, has engaged in the business of selling pornographic books and periodicals and illegal publications since 1989. Beginning from April 1993, Criminal (Bian) has personally edited pornographic books and periodicals and illegal publications in order to further reap staggering profits in the name of the Fupin Medical Publishing House, the China World Language Publishing House, and the Shannxi People's Publishing House. He also colluded with (Bian Guangwen), director of the Xinxing Social Welfare Printing House, in Heze city of Shandong Province. The composing and printing of these obscene books and periodicals and illegal publications were carried out by (Bian Guangwen) with the paper provided by himself. Then, these publications were consigned for shipment to Shenyang. According to the confession made by (Bian Yujie), his books and publications were mainly distributed to the self-employed books dealers in the cities of Shenyang, Tieling, and Anshan, as well as in the cities of Shandong Province. He illegally obtained more than 30,000 yuan of staggering profits in the transaction.

Northwest Region

Region Actively Works To End Poverty

OW1703055594 Beijing XINHUA in English 0504
GMT 17 Mar 94

[Text] Beijing, March 17 (XINHUA)—More than nine million poor people in Northwest China have cast off

poverty over the past eight years thanks to government efforts, the "ECONOMIC INFORMATION NEWS" reported today.

Northwest China includes Gansu, Shaanxi and Qinghai Provinces, and the Ningxia Hui and Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regions, where many people still had a per capita share of less than 200 kg of grain a year and cash income below 200 yuan in the early 1980s, due to historical, natural and economic conditions.

During the 1986-1990 period the central government expanded its allocation of funds to help the poor areas, where local governments focused on improving farmland to raise output, moving people from ecologically deteriorated areas to areas with better living conditions, and organizing labor to contract for projects outside, in line with actual conditions.

While organizing farmers to undertake farmland capital construction to boost grain output, local governments encouraged local people to grow more cash crops and breed more domestic animals, including sheep and long-haired rabbits, in line with their local conditions and the market needs.

Yanan Prefecture, in Shaanxi Province, produced 860 million yuan-worth of tobacco, fruit, sheep and potatoes last year, accounting for two-thirds of its gross agricultural output value.

Haidong Prefecture, Qinghai Province, has built four commodity production bases for oil-bearing crops, broad beans, cattle and sheep, and long-haired rabbits respectively; and the poor areas in Gansu Province have set up a number of processing industrial bases for fruit, traditional herbal medicine, carpets and embroidery.

A survey shows that Northwest China's provinces and regions have sponsored many technical training courses specially for farmers, and sent agro-technicians to help popularize cultivation under plastic sheeting, intercropping and water-saving irrigation techniques.

About 500,000 people living in Xiji, Guyuan and Haiyuan Counties in southern Ningxia and Dingxi County in Gansu Province, where natural conditions are harsh, have been moved to the irrigated areas in the valley of the Yellow River, China's second longest such after the Chang Jiang River, over the past decade.

"With government aid, these people settled down in the areas in the first two years and began to make both ends meet in the third year," the paper said.

To help people in the remote mountainous areas to live better lives, Haidong Prefectural Government has encouraged local people to set up manufacturing plants outside the prefecture by using local raw materials.

So far, the prefecture has 26 such industrial enterprises, which generate a gross output value totalling 40 million yuan a year.

In addition, Northwest China's provinces and regions have organized labor forces in the poor villages to carry out labor services in a planned way.

Southern Ningxia has sent about 200,000 rural laborers to urban areas to contract for construction and other manual work, and obtained more than 100 million yuan in remittances a year.

Farmers in Qinan County, Gansu Province, have set up 53 share-holding co-operative businesses, and the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region has boosted border trade to help poor people in the border areas improve their lives.

Gansu Secretary Speaks at Provincial Meeting

HK1003044494 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 3 Mar 94

[Excerpt] At a provincial propaganda and ideological work meeting held in Lanzhou yesterday morning, Provincial Party Committee Secretary Yan Haiwang stressed that propaganda and ideological work should provide effective ideological insurance and stable mass relations to support reform, development, and conversion.

Yan Haiwang said, in the course of studying and implementing the spirit of the national conference on propaganda and ideological work, we must incorporate the realities of our thinking and work, must deepen our understanding of the spirit and guiding significance of the speeches made by the central leading comrades, including Jiang Zemin, and must strengthen the sense of pressure and responsibility in doing a good job of our work. All localities should properly perform the various tasks in propaganda and ideological work.

Yan Haiwang said: It is imperative to exert efforts to grasp work in several aspects: First, it is imperative to grasp the study of the Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping, Volume Three firmly and well as a basic ideological foundation and consciously guide all our work with the theory on building socialism with Chinese characteristics. Second, it is imperative to do a good job in propaganda and ideological work on the presentation of important reform measures centering around quickening the pace of building the socialist market economic structure and do a good job in guiding, protecting, and giving play to the mass enthusiasm for reform.

Third, it is necessary to augment education in ideology and morality with patriotism, collectivism, and socialism as the core, and enthusiastically promote the spirit of emancipating the mind, being bold at blazing new trails, the spirit of taking the bull by the horns, and struggling hard amid difficulties. We must do away with the practice of avoiding contact with the outside world; instead, we must advocate the spirit of opening up in a comprehensive way. We must promote building material as well as spiritual civilization across Gansu to mount another new plane. Fourth, it is necessary to go all out to

do a good job of the Fourth Chinese Art Festival to ensure the further success of art and literature. [passage omitted]

Gansu Secretary Completes Tour of Dingxi

HK0903073894 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 28 Feb 94

[Text] Provincial Secretary Yan Haiwan concluded his four-day investigation of the work to combat drought and undertake spring plowing in Dingxi Prefecture today. He stressed the need to consolidate and develop the accomplishments of Dingxi and Longxi Counties and quicken the pace in getting rid of poverty and becoming comparatively well-off.

Yan Haiwan indicated that it was necessary to consolidate and develop the accomplishments of Dingxi and Longxi Counties, continue to spread their good experiences and practice, widen the train of thought on building Dingxi and Longxi under the new situation of quickening the pace to realize the goal of becoming comparatively well-off, deepen rural reform, and develop enterprises in townships and towns in a big way. He said it was necessary to accelerate the export of labor so that Dingxi could steadily resolve the problem of acquiring sufficient food and clothing in the next few years, with some of its populace achieving the goal of becoming comparatively well-off, while getting rid of poverty in a comprehensive way.

In addition, Yan Haiwan required doing a good job of tackling key projects in supporting the impoverished by focusing efforts on resolving a number of key projects by fully relying on the masses. Key projects such as water conservancy work, road building, and energy resources should be determined accurately and grasped firmly. As soon as projects are determined, efforts should be exerted to have them completed in a down-to-earth way. In tackling key projects in supporting the impoverished, attention should be paid to education in science and technology, bringing up rural qualified people in doing practical work, spreading rural applied science and technical know-how in a big way, and developing rural education.

Former Gansu Official's Son Executed After Outcry

HK0304081894 Hong Kong AFP in English 0808 GMT
3 Apr 94

[Text] Beijing, April 3 (AFP)—The son of a former Chinese provincial police chief was executed for drug trafficking, after a superior court overturned a more lenient sentence that had provoked a public outcry, a report said Sunday [3 April]. Quan Xiaoyong, a member of the railway police force and son of the former chief of police in the northern province of Gansu, was sentenced to death and executed after a suspended death sentence handed down two years ago by an intermediate court was overturned.

Quan was a leading member of a 17-strong drug trafficking ring brought to trial in 1992 in the provincial capital of Lanzhou, the China Prosecution Daily said. While four leaders of the gang were sentenced to death and executed, Quan received a suspended death sentence, sparking public accusations of favoritism because of his family and professional connections, the newspaper said.

The provincial authorities ordered an investigation into the case, which took 18 months and resulted in the recent decision by the province's Superior People's Court to overturn the original judgement and sentence Quan to death. The same court also overturned a not-guilty verdict handed down to Li Jian, the son of a senior Gansu party official, who had been accused of acting as an accomplice to the gang's activities. The superior court sentenced Li to six months imprisonment.

Gansu Sends Cadres to Rural, Impoverished Areas

HK1103102794 Lanzhou Gansu People's Radio
Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 1 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The Gansu Provincial CPC Committee has decided to transfer more than 10,000 provincial, prefectural, and county cadres to rural areas and to some enterprises that are encountering difficulties so as to help these areas and enterprises in their work. Yesterday afternoon [1 March], the provincial party committee and government held a mobilization meeting on transferring cadres to grass-roots units to help these units in their work. The meeting was presided over by Vice Governor Yang Huaixiao, member of the provincial party committee standing committee. Sun Ying, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, made an important speech at the meeting in which she said: The main task of cadres transferred to grass-roots units is to help some areas with better conditions gradually achieve small-scale prosperity; to help some areas that basically have solved the problem of having sufficient food and clothing to move toward a relatively comfortable lifestyle; to help those comparatively poor and backward areas where conditions are hard to do a good job in work to support the impoverished, so they can escape poverty and become rich; and to help some enterprises that are encountering difficulties to turn from deficits to profits and enhance their economic results. In the meantime, in accordance with the demand of the central authorities and the State Council, we will carry out experimental reform work on a trial basis in selected enterprises with the aim of establishing a modern enterprise system so as to promote in an all-round manner sustained, rapid and healthy economic development in both urban and rural areas. [passage omitted]

In conclusion, Sun Ying stressed: Cadres who are transferred to grass-roots units to help with the work there must do their work in a down-to-earth manner. This must be regarded as a key point in their work. They must do some practical work that truly can benefit the local masses. In the meantime, owing to the fact that a large

number of cadres from various fronts are involved and that time is pressing while our tasks are strenuous, various localities and units must truly strengthen leadership in accordance with the unified arrangements made by the provincial authorities, and must do a conscientious job in transferring cadres, and fulfill their tasks with quality and quantity guaranteed.

Provincial leaders who attended the meeting included: Yan Haiwang, Lu Kejian, (Sun Xiaozheng), (Shi Zhongyuan), (Luo Tao), (Liang Peizhen), and responsible comrades from departments, sections, commissions and bureaus directly under provincial authorities, as well as from people's organizations, universities and colleges, scientific research units, factories, mines, and enterprises, and from units of the central authorities based in Lanzhou.

Residents Along River in Gansu Grow Prosperous

OW1603084094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0712
GMT 16 Mar 94

[Text] Lanzhou, March 16 (XINHUA)—More and more residents of northwest China's Gansu Province are now becoming better off with the construction and operation of hydroelectric power stations on the upper and middle reaches of the Yellow River.

Local farmers in drought-hit areas such as Yongjing County, Dongxiang Autonomous County, Gaolan County and Lanzhou city have built pumping facilities with cheaper electricity generated by nearby hydroelectric power stations on the Yellow River.

According to local officials, the pumping projects have irrigated about 133,000 ha [hectare] of farmland along the river. More than 300,000 local residents, who used to have to fetch drinking water from wells or rivers far away, are now able to drink clean water from the Yellow River, which used to be called "China's sorrow".

With stable irrigation, some of the areas, such as Jingtai, Gaolan, Jingyuan and Yuzhong Counties and Baiyin city have developed into high-yield production centers of grain.

Jingtai County used to depend on an average of 1.34 million kg of grain allocated and moved in from other parts of the country each year before the Jingtai-Chuan Electrical Pumping Project was completed in the locality. Now, farmers in the county sell 7.5 million kg of surplus grain to the central government annually besides reserving enough grain for themselves.

More than 100,000 residents from other drought-stricken areas of the province have moved to areas within the irrigation range of the Yellow River.

Lanzhou, the provincial capital, and Baiyin city, one of the country's leading production bases of nonferrous metals, have gone a step further; they have made good use of the vast areas of tidal zones along the river and

have built 1,000 ha of fish ponds, which turn out 1,900 tons of freshwater fish a year.

Moreover, farmers around Baiyin have also developed some 2,000 ha of quality rice fields and 2,670 ha of orchards on the banks of the Yellow River.

Ningxia High-Tech Zone Said Developing Quickly

OW1203094494 Beijing XINHUA in English 0707
GMT 12 Mar 94

[Text] Yinchuan, March 12 (XINHUA)—The high-tech development zone in Yinchuan, capital of northwest China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, has developed quickly since being launched in May 1992.

Sources from the zone authority said it had registered 332 enterprises by the end of last year. These enterprises involve a total capital of 560 million yuan, of which 220 million yuan is overseas investment.

In 1993, these enterprises produced an industrial output value of 50 million yuan, of which 79 percent was by overseas-funded enterprises.

The overseas-funded enterprises in the zone exported 2.17 million U.S. dollars worth of products in 1993. This amounted to 40 percent of the export value of all the overseas-funded ventures in the region in the same period.

So far nearly 70 million yuan has been invested in the zone, developing 100 ha of land and office buildings totalling 120,000 square meters in floor space have been constructed.

According to plan, by the year 2000, the zone will stretch 3.7 sq km, attracting 90 high-tech enterprises and producing an annual industrial output value of one billion yuan.

The sources believe that Ningxia's rich resources in minerals and energy contributed greatly to the initial success of the Yinchuan High-Tech Development Zone.

Ningxia Increases Construction of Market Mechanisms

OW1103144194 Beijing XINHUA in English 1401
GMT 11 Mar 94

[Text] Yinchuan, March 11 (XINHUA)—Northwest China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region has made active efforts to accelerate its construction of market mechanisms.

According to officials with the regional administration of industry and commerce, a network of commodities markets of various kinds has been formed in Ningxia, one of China's relatively undeveloped provinces.

At present, large and medium-sized state-owned commercial wholesale firms in the region handle wholesale

and retail businesses at the same time. Local large commercial retail stores have adopted various forms of the responsibility system in operation, while half of the small commercial shops, which make up 80 percent of the region's total number of commercial centers, have introduced flexible management methods, with the central government as the owner of fixed assets.

Last year, the autonomous region, with more than 30,000 commercial organizations, achieved 4.3 billion yuan in turnover from retail trade.

So far, the autonomous region has also built 261 rural and urban free markets, as well as 31 markets of means of production, with 60,000 households engaging in such businesses.

While the autonomous region has been making efforts to invigorate commodities markets, markets of finance, technology, labor and real estate have also come into existence. Last year, the autonomous region issued 800 million yuan in valuable papers and 30 million yuan in shares, and swapped 20 million U.S. dollars through the markets.

The autonomous region has issued licenses for the establishment of 300 technological and trade organizations and non-governmental scientific research units.

The business volume at the technological markets hit 230 million yuan last year. Technology trading has also helped launch 80 percent of the region's projects on "Spark program," designed to use practical skills to promote local economy, transform outdated technology and enhance economic efficiency.

The officials said 80,000 people have found jobs with the help of various labor organizations.

While stepping up market construction, the autonomous region has worked out a series of local rules and regulations to standardize market operations and ensure a healthy development of the market, in accordance with relevant laws of the central government and compatible with local conditions.

Last year, more than 80 percent of the region's farm products and by-products, as well as 70 percent of its means of production, were traded through markets, said the officials.

Ningxia has also made active efforts to win over international aid and preferential loans, while luring more overseas investors to sink their money into the region.

So far, about 300 foreign-funded enterprises have been set up in the autonomous region, involving a use of 120 million U.S. dollars in foreign investment.

Meanwhile, the autonomous region has expanded its business overseas. Besides setting up six enterprises in foreign countries, the region has signed contracts concerning contracting foreign projects and exports of labor

involving 60 million yuan. A total of 240 kinds of local products have entered the international market.

Ningxia Reports 1993 Industrial Growth Figures

HK3103100294 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese
13 Feb 94 p 1

[By the Industrial and Communications Department of the Regional Statistical Bureau: "Remarkable Industrial Achievements Made by Ningxia in 1993"]

[Text] In 1993, all levels of government and the regional departments concerned strengthened their organized scheduling and guidance over industrial production. At the same time, industrial enterprises strove to overcome the effect caused by such unfavorable factors as financial strain, soaring raw material prices, and insufficient transportation capacity, by deepening their internal reform. Taking the market as a guide, they vigorously readjusted their product mix and organizational structure, promoted technical transformation, tapped potentials, and cut down on raw material consumption. As a result, the industrial output value for the whole region topped 10 billion yuan for the first time, and economic efficiency increased remarkably. In this way, our region realized the goal of increasing output value, sales, profits, and taxes simultaneously, thus laying a good foundation for further development.

Production passed into the realm of accelerated development. According to preliminary statistics, our region's total industrial output value reached 12.08 billion yuan in 1993. With the price factor included, it increased by 13.9 percent over 1992. The industrial output value of the industries run by townships and above stood at 11.28 billion yuan, an increase of 12.1 percent. At the same time they were increasing their production, enterprises speeded up new product development and product structure adjustments to increase their value. In 1993 all industrial enterprises that practice independent accounting run by townships and above increased their output value by 3.22 billion yuan, an increase of 43.4 percent over the previous year.

There was good linkup between production and sales. At the same time that industrial enterprises in our region were firmly grasping production, they were also developing and broadening their various sales promotion activities to improve the linkup between production and sales. In 1993 the industrial enterprises at the township level and above realized total industrial sales of 11 billion yuan. With the price factor included, sales increased by 13.5 percent. The product selling rate stood at 97.6 percent, an increase of 2.2 percentage points over 1992. This surpassed the national average rate by 1.2 percentage points. The product selling rate of big and medium enterprises was as high as 99.1 percent.

Efficiency was wholly picked up, and there was remarkable improvement in enterprise management and operation. In 1993, all the industrial enterprises that practice independent accounting in the region succeeded in

raising output value and sales income by 43.6 percent and 55.1 percent, respectively. Their profits and taxes increased by 54.7 percent over 1992, reaching an all-time high. Profits were 184 million yuan, 2.4 times that of 1992. In particular, the big and medium-sized enterprises that occupy leading positions achieved great results in turning losses into gains. Sixty-nine enterprises, with a deficit of 9.33 million yuan in 1992, realized a surplus of 122 million yuan in 1993. Their profits and taxes stood at 700 million yuan, increasing by 82.9 percent over 1992, which accounted for 71.1 percent of the total profits and taxes of all industrial enterprises that practice independent accounting, an increase of 11.2 percent over 1992. Their efficiency improved, as did their capital utilization result. The reproduction cycle tended to be normal, the input-output level was strengthened, and the comprehensive economic index improved. In 1990, the comprehensive economic efficiency index of industrial enterprises that practice independent accounting in our region stood at 76.7 percent, rising by nearly 10 percentage points over 1992. Looking at six different indexes, their results were better than those in 1992, with the exception of the industrial added value rate. The comprehensive economic efficiency index of big enterprises reached 82.2 percent, increasing by 13.5 percentage points over 1992. The big enterprises surpassed the levels of industrial enterprises that practice independent accounting of the whole region in four out of the six indexes.

Farming Conditions Improve in Ningxia Poor Areas

OW1903163994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1247 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Yinchuan, March 19 (XINHUA)—Improved farming conditions are helping farmers escape the grip of poverty in Xihaigu area, in north-west China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, a senior official said here today.

Guo Zhanyuan, director of the Regional Committee for Agricultural Development, said that since 1982, a massive farmland improvement campaign has increased the area's irrigated farmland by more than 30,000 ha and ordinary farmland by 120,000 ha.

Compared with ten years ago, the farmland per person in the area has risen from less than 0.06 ha to 0.12 ha in 1993, and the grain output for each person went up from 92 kg to 275 kg.

In the same period, the average income for each farm increased from 126 yuan to 375 yuan a year.

With a population of 2.1 million in an area of 39,000 square km, Xihaigu was once one of the poorest areas in China, due to poor farming conditions caused by dry climate, infertile soil and severe water loss and soil erosion.

Seeing that improving the farming conditions was critical to the fight against poverty, the local government launched a massive campaign to create more irrigated farmland and to transform broken hillsides into larger pieces of terraced land.

The larger and flatter pieces of land are not only easier to cultivate, they also retain more water and reduce erosion of soil and fertilizers, and can therefore increase grain output by one half.

Encouraged by the initial success, the farmland improvement campaign is proceeding on a larger scale and with better planning. More and more bulldozers are being used.

Guo Zhanyuan said the area plans to create 200,000 ha of new farmland in ten years, so that the area of farmland per person will rise to 0.2 ha.

If that goal is achieved, the area's population will be able to get rid of poverty completely, Guo said.

Education Project Helps Improve Ningxia Literacy

OW1903161994 Beijing XINHUA in English 1331 GMT 19 Mar 94

[Text] Yinchuan, March 19 (XINHUA)—There are now 180,000 more adults who can read in northwest China's Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region—thanks to a three-year farmer's education and training project implemented there to help rural residents out of illiteracy.

The ten-year project aims to wipe out illiteracy and improve the overall talents of rural people in this comparatively backward region of the country.

Previously, illiterate people aged between 14 and 40 made up 22 percent of the 4.8 million rural population of the autonomous region.

During the past three years, local government has earmarked six million yuan to set up 2,158 cultural and scientific schools, 2,800 popular science associations and 200-plus specialized technique societies for local farmers.

Some 318,000 rural people have participated in literacy classes and 180,000 of them can now read and write.

Two million farmers have learned some farming techniques that can help them make more money, thanks to the fruitful work of training programs offered by the project.

All over the region, more than 20,000 local teachers and technicians have enthusiastically taken part in the project and work with much patience and devotion.

The Asia-Pacific Committee of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization has also provided assistance to the widely-praised project.

Qinghai Provincial Congress Session Concludes

HK1703143094 Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network
in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 94

[Excerpts] The seven-day Second Session of the Eighth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress successfully concluded in the Qinghai People's Auditorium on the morning of 5 March. [passage omitted]

Those attending and sitting in the front row at the rostrum at the closing ceremony today were the session presidium executive chairmen, including Huanjue Cenam, Yang Maojia, Ma Wending, Gaisang Doji, Ma Shiqing, Cai Dan, and Wang Enke.

Also sitting at the rostrum as guests were the provincial party committee, government, Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference committee, and military district leaders; the locally stationed troops' leaders; the provincial higher people's court and people's procuratorate leaders; the provincial deputies to the Eighth National People's Congress; the provincial people's congress standing committee leaders; the provincial party committee and government departments leaders; the locally based central units leaders; the provincial-level undertakings and people's organizations leaders; some of the county-level or city-level people's congresses standing committee leaders; and a number of retired veteran leaders.

At 0900 in the morning, Sun Zhaoran, the presidium executive chairman of the Second Session of the Eighth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress, declared the fourth meeting of the Second Session of the Eighth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress open. [passage omitted]

The fourth meeting adopted the following documents:

1. Resolution on Qinghai Provincial People's Government Work Report;
2. Resolution on Qinghai Provincial National Economic and Social Development Report 1993 and Qinghai Provincial National Economic and Social Development Plan 1994;
3. Resolution on Qinghai Provincial Financial Estimates Implementation Report 1993 and Qinghai Provincial Financial Revenue and Expenditure Plan 1994;
4. Resolution on Qinghai Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Work Report;
5. Resolution on Qinghai Provincial Higher People's Court;
6. Resolution on Qinghai Provincial People's Procuratorate Work Report.

The fourth meeting maintained: Over the past year, the Qinghai Provincial People's Government has conscientiously implemented the spirit of the Eighth Qinghai Provincial CPC Congress and the spirit of the First Session of the Eighth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress. It has successfully mobilized and organized the people of all nationalities in Qinghai to emancipate the mind, quicken the pace of reform and opening up,

overcome difficulties, work hard, and live a plain life. The result has been that Qinghai has enjoyed rapid economic growth, political stability, nationality solidarity, and social progress and has basically accomplished the tasks and attained the goals outlined at the First Session of the Eighth Qinghai Provincial People's Congress.

The fourth meeting said: The Qinghai Provincial Government Work Report has realistically summed up the Qinghai Provincial Government work in 1993, has pointed out the existing problems, and has analyzed both the difficulties hampering Qinghai's economic growth and the favorable conditions under which Qinghai will tide over the difficulties. The Qinghai Provincial Government Work Report is bound to exert a positive impact on such aspects as improving and strengthening the people's government work and mobilizing the people of all nationalities in Qinghai to grasp opportunities, stand up to new challenges, and make concerted efforts to strive for new victories.

The fourth meeting pointed out: The year 1994 is the fourth year of the Eighth Five-Year Plan as well as a crucial year for pushing ahead with the province's comprehensive reform and making some major breakthroughs in this connection. The Qinghai Provincial Government Work Report has charted a clear-cut guiding ideology, has outlined explicit tasks, and has worked out efficient and feasible measures that are commensurate with the realities in Qinghai. This year, as the province is bound to undertake arduous and urgent reform tasks, the people's governments at all levels in Qinghai should strive to further heighten understanding, expeditiously build a socialist market economic structure, meticulously organize people to actively and properly handle problems and contradictions that crop up in the course of reform, and see to it that all sorts of reforms will go ahead smoothly.

They should also attach great importance to agriculture and animal husbandry, should vigorously develop township and town enterprises, should raise funds through all possible channels, should increase inputs in resource exploitation and infrastructure construction, should make constant efforts to readjust and optimize the market-oriented economic structure, should improve the quality of economic operations, should step up macro-economic regulation and control, should place price hikes under control, and should make sound arrangements for the masses' livelihood.

The fourth meeting stressed: Social stability is an important guarantee for reform and development. Therefore, the people's governments at all levels throughout the province should firmly adhere to the principle of firmly grasping two major aspects of work simultaneously as well as consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity.

The fourth meeting finally called on people of all nationalities in Qinghai to unite closely, further emancipate the

mind, forge ahead, open up new vistas, and strive to accomplish all tasks in 1994 under the leadership of the Qinghai Provincial CPC Committee!

Qinghai Officials Visit Poor Muslim Families

HK0803153294 Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 4 Mar 94

[Report by station reporter Zhang Henan]

[Text] On the eve of a traditional Muslim festival, provincial and Xining city leading members visited 14 poor Muslim households and presented them with flour, edible oil, and tea. On the morning of 4 March, Vice Governor La Bingli; Wu Youcai, director of the provincial civil affairs department; and Xining Mayor Liu Guangzhong separately visited some Muslim families in eastern, central, western and northern districts in Xining, and inquired about their living and work conditions.

In the eastern district, Vice Governor La Bingli heard about the living conditions of Ma Qiming, a helpless 78-year-old elder, and Zhao Lianfeng, a centenarian. La said that taking care of the elderly was the traditional virtue of the Chinese nation. It was imperative to do a good job of comforting and compensating the bereaved elderly and to resolve their difficulties so that they might lead a happy life in their old age.

It has been learned that to enable Muslims to spend the festival joyfully, civil affairs departments at the provincial and city levels delivered 500,000 yuan to poor Muslim households.

Qinghai Judicial Administrative Conference Ends

HK1703145394 Xining Qinghai People's Radio Network in Mandarin 2300 GMT 5 Mar 94

[Text] In 1994, Qinghai's judicial administrative work is to focus primarily on maintaining political and social stability and boosting economic growth.

This is the exact message from a recently concluded provincial judicial administrative work conference. The conference, which concluded on 3 March, conscientiously summed up the province's judicial administrative work in 1993, deliberated a five-year provincial judicial administrative work program, and called for further strengthening the province's reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor work, improving the quality of prisoner transformation work, and enabling more prisoners to turn over a new leaf.

The conference also stressed successfully running special schools and called for building one or two model provincial-level special schools, strengthening production management and deepening the internal reform of the reform-through-labor and reeducation-through-labor enterprises, and increasing economic efficiency in this connection.

The conference stated: The province's judicial service should enhance the understanding of reform, intensify work with available resources, expand the social influence of lawyers, notaries, and the judicial service at the grassroots level, step up legal system propaganda and education, publicize market economic laws and commercial laws, and strengthen fruitful legal system education among primary and secondary school students and juveniles.

Provincial Vice Governor La Bingli attended the conference and delivered a speech in which he called on the people's governments at all levels in Qinghai to attach great importance to and strengthen leadership over judicial administrative work apart from successfully carrying out economic construction and to strive to create favorable conditions under which the province's judicial administrative work can develop. On the other hand, La Bingli noted, judicial administrative organs at all levels throughout the province should energetically build a strong police force to meet the province's reform and economic construction needs.

Cellular Mobile Phone Calls Available in Qinghai

OW0304042094 Beijing XINHUA in English 0314 GMT 3 Apr 94

[Text] Xining, April 3 (XINHUA)—Cellular mobile telephone calls are now available in Xining, provincial capital of northwest China's Qinghai, following the recent installation of a cellular mobile telephone system in the city.

Telecommunications business concerning cellular mobile telephone calls is now within reach in all provincial capitals of the country, as Xining, the last city to start such services, switched on its system last Wednesday [30 March].

The new cellular mobile telephone system in the city has the capacity to transmit 1,200 calls at one time. At present, the city already has 400 users of cellular phones.

Cellular mobile telecommunications services have been developing rapidly in China since October of 1987, when Guangzhou, capital of south China's Guangdong Province, took the lead to install and put into use a cellular mobile telephone system.

At present, the country's mobile telecommunications service has the capacity to transmit 1.56 million calls at one time. The industry now has 638,000 customers, with the group growing at a monthly speed of more than 30,000 clients, officials with the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications told XINHUA.

They added that they are working hard on the implementation of a national scheme based on a nationwide automatic switching network, which was launched in March of 1993.

When the scheme is completed, customers with cellular phones will only have to go through a simple registration

procedure in their home provincial capitals to use their portable units freely in any other provincial capitals.

Water Control Projects Benefit Qinghai Harvests

OW0903103994 Beijing XINHUA in English 0847
GMT 9 Mar 94

[Text] Xining, March 9 (XINHUA)—Seven consecutive years of bumper grain harvests have been achieved in northwest China's Qinghai Province due to years of hard efforts in building water control facilities.

The province has limited precipitation and water resources. While ensuring a proper use of the existing water conservancy facilities, the province each year uses 80 percent of its development fund for building a group of water control works capable of storing water, preventing floods, irrigating farmland and generating electricity.

In the past four years, the province has constructed 800 water control projects, including more than 2,000 km of irrigation channels.

Farming conditions have also been improved. For instance, the province has in the past four years created 124,000 hectares of terraced fields, reclaimed 26,664 hectares of farmland, enlarged the province's total irrigated area by 21,332 hectares, carried out comprehensive treatment of over 100 small river valleys, and planted 5,333 hectares of trees.

The efforts have not only guaranteed plenty of water for agricultural production, but also helped solve drinking water shortages for farmers, herdsman and livestock in poverty-hit areas in eastern Qinghai and in areas around Qinghai Lake.

Small hydro-electric stations built in valleys of the Yellow River, Golmud River and Datong River have helped alleviate the shortage of electricity in nearby rural areas.

Xinjiang Congress Session Elects Chairman, Closes

OW3103142894 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese
3 Mar 94 p 1

[By reporter Jin Ruiyong (6855 3843 8673)—"Second Session of Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress Concludes"]

[Text] The seven-day Second Session of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress closed victoriously on 2 March upon completing its agenda.

Under the guidance of Comrade Deng Xiaoping's theory of building socialism with Chinese characteristics and the party's basic line, and using reform and development as its main theme, the meeting extensively reviewed and summed up various tasks performed by the autonomous

region in 1993. It conducted serious discussions on the current situation in the autonomous region, and on opportunities and superiorities for economic development and difficulties and problems facing relevant efforts. It discussed and planned the tasks and goal of struggle for the autonomous region in 1994 by taking into consideration the overall situation of seizing the opportunity, deepening reform, opening up wider, promoting development, and maintaining stability. It also held a by-election for the autonomous regional chairman and vice chairman, and Standing Committee members of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress.

The meeting called on all nationalities in the autonomous region to earnestly implement the guidelines of the Third Plenary Session of the 14th CPC Central Committee and the Sixth (Enlarged) Plenary Session of the Fourth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional Party Committee, to further emancipate their minds, to get a clear understanding of the situation, to seize opportunities, to unite as one, to arouse their enthusiasm, and to struggle hard to achieve long-term stability and rapid and highly efficient economic development [jing ji de kuai su gao xiao fa zhan 4842 3444 4104 1816 6643 7559 2400 4099 1455] in Xinjiang.

The closing ceremony held yesterday morning was presided over by Amudun Niyaz, who served as executive chairman of both the meeting and the presidium. Also serving as executive chairmen at the meeting were executive chairmen of the presidium Song Hanliang, Tomur Dawamat, Xie Fuping, Herdebai, Yusufu Muhanmode, Turbayim, Xu Peng, Ma Cunliang [7456 1317 0081], Xie Hong, Hu-ji-han Ha-ke-mo-fu [5170 0679 3352 0761 0344 5459 1133], A-mi-na A-pa-er [7093 4717 1226 7093 1584 1422], and Maimaiti Ismail.

Deputies of various nationalities at the meeting first elected A-bu-lai-ti A-bu-du-re-xi-ti [7093 0008 0171 2251 7093 0008 6757 3583 6007 2251] as the autonomous regional chairman and Yusufu Aisha as the autonomous regional vice chairman by secret ballot at a by-election; Cao Guoqin (2580 0948 3830) and Ku-wa-da-li (1655 3907 6671 0500) were also elected as Standing Committee members of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress in the by-election. The deputies then voted by a show of hands to adopt, respectively, resolutions of the Second Session of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Congress on the government work report, on the report on the implementation of the autonomous regional economic and social development plan for 1993 and the draft plan for the autonomous regional economic and social development for 1994, on the report on the implementation of the autonomous regional budget for 1993 and the draft budget for 1994, on the work report of the autonomous regional people's congress standing committee, on the work report of the autonomous regional higher people's court, and on the work report of the autonomous regional people's procuratorate.

After the voting, Abulaiti Abudurexiti, newly elected chairman of the autonomous region, delivered a speech to thank people's deputies of all nationalities for putting their trust in him. He said: Holding the important post of autonomous regional chairman and having the party and people putting their great trust in me make me feel that my responsibility has grown. He indicated that, under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the autonomous regional party committee, and with the support and help of people of all nationalities in the region, he will work hard to promote closer unity and mutual support between government bodies; give full play to collective wisdom and roles; and encourage the government bodies to be honest in performing official duties, to fulfill their duties and responsibilities, advance bravely as one, do solid work, work hard to complete all the government's tasks and goals of struggle, and live up to the great expectations of the party and all nationalities in Xinjiang.

Present at the closing ceremony were leaders of the autonomous regional party, government, and army; the autonomous regional committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and the Xinjiang Production and Construction Corps Janabil, Zhang Fusen, Wang Lequan, Kayum Bawudun, Fu Bingyao [0265 4426 5069], Guo Gang, Zhou Guofu, Hailiqiemu Silamu, Li Fengzi, Abdurehim Amiri, Wang Yousan, Wufu-er A-bu-du-la [0710 3940 1422 7093 0008 6757 2139], Li Donghui, Mijiti Nasier, Rouzi Wushouer, Feng Dazhen, Yiblayan Rouzi, Mao Dehua, Di-ya-er Kuma-shi [6611 7161 1422 1655 7456 0087], Wen Kexiao, Wang Shizhen, Han Youwen, Sha Ming [3097 2494], Pa-xia Yi-xia [1584 1115 0181 1115], Ismail Mahsut, and Chen Zhong.

New Regional Chairman Abudurexiti Interviewed

OW0204005594 Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 3 Mar 94 p 1

[By reporter Wu Yadong (0702 0068 2639): "Plant Our Feet on Solid Ground, Fulfill the Great Trust Placed in Us—An Interview With Abulaiti Abudurexiti, Newly Elected Chairman of the Autonomous Region"]

[Text] "I will accomplish nothing without the support of the masses." This was the first sentence uttered by Abulaiti Abudurexiti, newly elected chairman of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, during an interview with our reporter. His words lead us to believe he is a modest person.

Chairman Abulaiti Abudurexiti graduated from Xinjiang Engineering Institute in the 1960's and spent more than a decade at a drawing desk. His leadership and understanding of work concerning the overall situation gradually matured after he held the posts of autonomous regional planning commission chairman and autonomous regional vice chairman. The great trust placed in him by the party and people have made him feel that his responsibility is heavier now. He said: "The burden is

heavier, but with the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the autonomous regional party committee; with support and help from people of all nationalities in Xinjiang and veteran comrades who have accumulated rich experience; with the sound foundation laid and rich experience accumulated by previous governments which governed from the period of the autonomous region's founding to the time when Comrade Tomur Dawamat was in charge; and with the formation last year of the Eighth Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional People's Government—a good working body which is united, pragmatic, and full of fighting power—we will be able to fulfill all tasks entrusted to us by the party and people by uniting closely, lending each other support, fully enhancing collective wisdom and functions, being honest in performing official duties, and fulfilling our duties and responsibilities." Chairman Abulaiti Abudurexiti smiled and was full of confidence.

After becoming autonomous regional vice chairman, Abulaiti Abudurexiti was put in charge of capital construction in the autonomous region. In the past few years he travelled from the north to south of Tian Shan to capital construction sites. Upon arrival, he would consult with relevant experts and scholars on technical questions concerning the construction projects, conducted inspections and surveys, and provided guidance at the sites. For a few months each year, he was busy rushing about among the grass roots. He therefore has a clear understanding of the extent of development of various undertakings in the autonomous region. He said: "During the transition from an old to a new system, a frontier ethnic minority region like ours, which has a weak foundation, will face some new conflicts and questions and many difficulties in reform, opening up, and economic development. Therefore, we should further emancipate our minds; take into consideration Xinjiang's realities when focusing on the central task of economic construction; fully arouse the enthusiasm of all sectors; enhance our natural resource assets and geographical superiority; consolidate and develop the political situation characterized by stability and unity; complete all tasks awaiting this government with one heart and one mind; and attain the objective of increasing the total annual value of goods and services for the autonomous region 5.66 times by 1997, in order to lay the foundation for increasing the total annual value eight times by the end of this century.

In conclusion, Chairman Abulaiti Abudurexiti indicated that he will, as always, use his pragmatic workstyle and do all he can to justify the great trust placed in him by people of all nationalities in the region, and show his gratitude for the people's support by producing actual results.

Xinjiang Establishes Telecommunication Network

OW3003081794 Beijing XINHUA in English 0753 GMT 30 Mar 94

[Text] Urumqi, March 30 (XINHUA)—A wireless telecommunication network for animal husbandry production has been set up in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region.

As one of China's five biggest animal husbandry regions, Xinjiang has vast grasslands with over 100,000 herders leading nomadic lives.

As they are scattered over a wide area, it used to be difficult to transmit information about snow, drought and insect pests to them. In the past local herdsman usually carried the information by horse or on foot and that caused losses to animals and property because of the time wasted.

In 1985 Xinjiang started construction of an animal husbandry telecommunications network. A total of 260 wireless radio stations have been set up, with a total range covering over 48,000 km.

Centered on Urumqi, capital of the region, the four-level network covers 51 counties and cities in 12 prefectures and part of townships and farms.

The network plays an important role in reducing natural disasters and the death rate of animals.

The network also broadcasts economic information, and knowledge of state policies and regulations.

TV Spreads Culture Among Kazak Herders in Xinjiang

OW1103172294 Beijing XINHUA in English 0651 GMT 7 Mar 94

[Text] Urumqi, March 7 (XINHUA)—China's first cable television station in Kazak language was formally opened for service Sunday [6 March] in northwest China's Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, another step in bringing modern culture to one of the world's last nomadic cultures.

The station will broadcast colorful locally-made or translated Chinese and foreign films, TV plays and other

artistic programs in the Kazak language to about 500,000 viewers all over the Asia-Pacific region who have waved farewell to nomadic lives.

The 1.1-million Kazak population is mainly scattered in Xinjiang and Gansu Province.

Traditionally the Kazaks have lived on horseback, spending their whole lives moving about seeking pasture and water for their herds, totally cut off from basic education and health care facilities, not to mention advanced culture.

In recent years state and local governments have encouraged and helped more and more nomadic Kazaks to settle down and engage in the processing of livestock products instead of their single traditional pursuit of animal husbandry.

Along with efforts to stimulate local economy, governments at all levels have attached great importance to promoting traditional Kazak culture to satisfaction of the Kazak people's spiritual needs.

Broadcast and television have been cited to perform the task, having the advantages of being rapid, popular and vivid.

In 1989 the first Kazak-language TV news programs were beamed to the whole autonomous region, enabling Kazaks along both sides of the Tianshan Mountains to be well informed and entertain through a product of modern civilization for the first time in their lives.

Moreover, 24-hour Kazak-language TV broadcasting programs have been offered since the end of last year by the local regional TV station.

Traditional Khazak culture, including ancient poems, fairy tales, proverbs and mottoes, which used to be transmitted mainly by storytellers, has spread even wider among the Kazak people thanks to TV and radio broadcasts with distinct local flavors.

RENMIN RIBAO Article Calls For Mainland, Taiwan Consensus

HK0504065494 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 1 Apr 94 p 5

[By Han Zhuping (7281 4376 1627) and Wang Lianwei (3769 6647 0251): "Earnestly Maintain Consensus Between the Association and the Foundation"]

[Text] The Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits [ARATS] and the Straits Exchange Foundation [SEF] have held their fourth working talks in Beijing. Through further exchanging opinions, they deepened their understanding of each other's viewpoints and put forward new opinions for settling the differences. This should be affirmed. However, the talks did not reach written agreement on the issue of "sending back people who enter the other side's area in violation of the regulations concerned" and two other technical issues according to the expectations of the leaders of the two organizations while in Beijing, and failed to exchange opinions and talk about the issues of "jointly cracking down on maritime smuggling and robbery and other criminal activities," "protecting intellectual property rights on the two sides of the straits," "building up ties and mutual assistance between law courts on both sides of the straits," and a number of economic and technological issues enumerated by the "Agreement of the Wang-Ku Meeting." This was indeed a regrettable point.

The fourth working talks between ARATS and SEF were arranged during the Beijing talks in February, and the subjects of the talks were also written into the "joint press bulletin." After major consensus was achieved at the Beijing talks, the principle issues for the working talks were solved. In the general framework of the draft agreements on the three issues, the working talks should have made smooth progress. However, after the two sides held repeated discussions over six days, and although ARATS continued to adjust its opinion by accepting many of SEF's opinions, they still failed to reach agreement on the three issues. This made people think that, just before the fourth working talks, some institutions in Taiwan had overthrown part of the consensus reached by the Tang-Chiao talks and called for "maintaining the bottom line of the ARATS-SEF Taipei talks under the precondition of giving consideration to the dignity of legal jurisdiction." It seemed that one could not just blame technical factors for the failure of the recent talks to make major progress.

The understandings reached by ARATS and SEF in their Beijing talks must be treated seriously. Only by maintaining the consensus can the two sides reach agreement

on the relevant subjects in their working talks. From the Wang-Ku talks to the Tang-Chiao talks, ARATS and SEF were solemnly authorized to handle relevant affairs, and should conscientiously deal with such affairs. They responsibly signed relevant agreements and press bulletins. The important agreements and consensus formed the principle for the development of mainland-Taiwan relations in the future, and also formed the precondition and foundation for the working talks between the two organizations. The Taiwan side overthrew part of the "Tang-Chiao consensus," and this damaged the foundation and atmosphere for the working talks between the two organizations. This inevitably had a serious impact on the fourth working talks. Some people on the Taiwan side often said that the two sides of the straits should have "sincerity" and should "keep good faith" and "respect each other." Did the haphazard negation of the consensus reached by the responsible officials of the two organizations represent such "sincerity" and "good faith"?

Zou Zhekai, deputy chairman and secretary general of ARATS, recently said that in the course of settling various technical issues between the two sides of the straits, it is necessary to follow the principle of "avoiding politics, considering things as they stand, handling easy things before difficult ones, and seeking common ground while reserving differences." Adopting a realistic attitude and avoiding political issues was the consensus reached by responsible officials of the two organizations. Settling problems by consensus is not only a sensible and understandable way of settling the differences between the two organizations, but also represents the principle for developing mainland-Taiwan relations in current circumstances that should be followed and safeguarded. Only thus can the linkage between ARATS and SEF be freed from the obstruction of various political issues and function as a smooth channel of communication, thus guaranteeing the development of relations between the two sides of the strait.

There is no wonder that differences exist in the working talks between the two organizations, and this is very normal. They should jointly seek solutions through increasing mutual trust and understanding in the course of discussion. As long as both sides are sincere in making efforts to make progress, they may succeed in reaching agreement next time if they fail this time. Continuous exchanges and discussions will bring the two sides' opinions closer and closer, and they will eventually solve their problems. However, it is the common wish of the people on both sides of the straits that there be a consensus and less differences in the development of relations between the two sides of the strait and that a written agreement will be reached on the three technical issues [shi wu xing yi ti 0057 0523 1840 6231 7344].

Defense Minister on Troop Drawdown

OW0404162494 Taipei CHUNG YANG JIH PAO in Chinese 25 March 94 p 7

[Text] Defense Minister Sun Chen pointed out on 23 March that in accordance with the policy of reduction-in-strength, the troops of the republic's armed force will be reduced from the current 498,000 to 400,000 in the next 10 years. After the reduction, the current combat capacity will be maintained with better weaponry, more firepower, and greater mobility. He stressed that it is absolutely essential to maintain the minimum requirements of security defense strength.

The portion of the National Defense Report 1993-94 released by the Ministry of National Defense [MND] on 23 March dealing with national defense troops notes that the number of troops has dropped from 503,000 to 498,000, a reduction of 5,000, in the past year. The 10-year reduction-in-strength plan that starts in 1994 projects that in 10 years the number of troops will be reduced to 400,000. The White Paper notes that troop draw-down will be accelerated in the next nine years.

The number of males that can be drafted has been dropping steadily in recent years. The MND will use more civilian and women personnel in the future to reduce its dependence on enlistees.

National Defense Minister Sun Chen said that in view of the aforementioned major changes in manpower, the armed forces will maintain its current level of combat readiness by upgrading its weaponry. To meet this need, we have made active efforts in the past two years to purchase such high-performance fighters as F-16's and Mirage 2000's.

Sun Chen also emphasized that a nation's combat readiness is not determined by its armed forces alone. Rather, it is determined by the nation's overall resources. If too much manpower and resources are spent on national defense, it will have an adverse effect on the nation's economic development and will prove ill-advised in the long run. Therefore, it is necessary to strike a balance between the short and long terms and reduce the troops as a percentage of the whole population.

Sun Chen said: The National Defense Report notes that the ratio of the troops as a percentage of the whole population will drop to 1.7. The defense budget will also drop as a percentage of the general budget of the central government, the budgets of governments at three levels, and the GNP. It is hoped that, in spite of the percentage

drop, the absolute defense expenditure figure—and the resources spent on the maintenance of national defense—will continue to grow as a result of fast economic growth.

We have our own standards for assessing the minimum requirements of national defense strength. The purpose of our military is to defend our country and our people's safety. We are not in an arms race against the Chinese Communists. However, we need to maintain the minimum needs of national defense as a guarantee for our safety.

Taipei May Build Communications Station on Spratly Island

OW0204052394 Taipei TZU LI WAN PAO in Chinese 21 Mar 94 p 2

[Text] The South Sea Group, which is comprised of various government departments and commissions, held its second meeting on 21 March. It was presided over by the convener, Interior Minister Wu Po-hsiung. At the meeting, participants provisionally decided to build a communications equipment station and weather station on Taiping Island [Spratly Island]. However, in discussing the most critical issue of building an airfield on the island, the participants chose to await further assessment before making a decision, arguing the airfield will be restricted by several factors: The runway will be only 1.5 km long; the construction cost is high; the type of aircraft able to land and take off is limited; and the airfield will only serve "non military aircraft."

Taipei Revises Strategy for Automobile Industry

OW0304114794 Taipei Voice of Free China in English 0200 GMT 2 Apr 94

[From the "News" program]

[Text] The Economics Ministry is revising the nation's automobile industry development strategy in a bid to prepare Taiwan for admission into the General Agreement on Tariff and Trade, or GATT. According to the revision, import duties on compact passenger cars will be slashed and the ban on imports from Japan and South Korea will be lifted. Officials said Japan, South Korea, and Hungary have requested specifically that Taiwan open its automobile market. On the other hand, Taiwan will emulate other countries in dealing with the imports of Japanese-made cars; that is, Japan will be required to impose a quota on such exports to Taiwan on its own in order not to disrupt market order on the island.

Hong Kong

Journalists, Political Groups Condemn Xi Yang Sentence

HK0504053294 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 5 Mar 94 pp 1, 5

[By staff reporters]

[Text] Official confirmation that China has jailed a Hong Kong reporter for 12 years has sent shock waves among journalists and political groups, who denounce the verdict as unacceptable, unjustifiable and a threat to press freedom. Xi Yang's employer Ming Pao, the Hong Kong Journalists' Association (HKJA) and political parties called on Beijing to release details of Xi's case while allowing the public to attend his appeal in court. The Hong Kong Government said in a statement yesterday they were seeking more information on the case, while top official in charge of territory affairs, Lu Ping, maintained that the sentence was not overly stiff. Beijing's Intermediate People's Court confirmed yesterday that Xi, in his 30s, had been sentenced to 12 years in prison for "spying and stealing state secrets", and stripped of political rights for another two years.

It also confirmed that Xi's "main accomplice", Tian Ye, a clerk at the People's Bank of China, had been sentenced to 15 years in prison. "Xi has already appealed the sentence to the Higher People's Court," the spokesman added. An official of Beijing's Higher People's Court confirmed yesterday that Xi's appeal was being processed. But she refused to say when the case was to be heard.

Analysts in Beijing said the Draconian sentences were designed to act as a strong warning to Hong Kong journalists not to report on confidential documents and for government employees not to provide classified information to journalists.

Saying that the sentence was "out of proportion and unacceptable", HKJA vice chairman Kevin Lau Chun-to said yesterday the 12-year jail term was unjustified because the Chinese State Security Act allowed very loose interpretation of the meaning of "state secret."

"Xi Yang was in the course of normal news gathering. No serious damage to China's state interest can be discerned," Mr Lau said. "The Chinese Government had never alleged any involvement of corruption or spying activities. In these circumstances, the sentences given to Xi Yang and Tian Ye are unreasonable and unproportional." Mr Lau said that this case was an alarming sign to journalists because China's definition of, state secrets was very arbitrary. And since the whole process was conducted in secret, there was no guarantee of a fair trial, a right recognised by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of which China was also a signatory, he added.

HKJA chairman Li Yuet-wah said the low profile of Ming Pao in dealing with the case was partly responsible for Xi's

heavy sentence. It was an atmosphere in which employers did not want to speak up for their employees, she said.

A group of journalists will petition the local Xinhua (New China News Agency) office today for the immediate release of Xi and to respect press freedom. In an open letter to Chinese premier Li Peng, these journalists said they believed Xi was only doing normal reporting and had no intention to "steal" any state secrets. They urged the Chinese Government to understand the working style of Hong Kong journalists and respect freedom of the press.

Vowing full support for Xi and his family, Ming Pao said in a statement yesterday that the ruling was both "deplorable and very regrettable". Denouncing Xi's charge as ambiguous and the sentence heavy, Ming Pao said that "all this is bound to hamper Hong Kong news organisations' efforts to report on China on-the-spot to shake any faith in Hong Kong's post-1997 free press and to harm China's image among the Hong Kong people". It demanded Xi's appeal to be heard as soon as possible.

Xi's father, still in hospital after suffering a heart attack upon hearing of his son's heavy sentence, said he would write letters to Hong Kong Affairs Advisers, Hong Kong National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Committee (CPPCC) members seeking help.

Law Cheung-kuok, newly-appointed deputy to the CPPCC, said he was liaising with other CPPCC members to reflect their opinion in a letter to the Ministry of Justice and the CPPCC chairman. "We will ask them to give a full account of Xi's case and will appeal to the mainland authorities for a lenient treatment," Mr Law said, adding that the penalty was too heavy.

Director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs, Lu Ping, said 12 years imprisonment was not a heavy penalty for offenders on such charges. He also said Hong Kong reporters should not worry if they did normal news gathering on the mainland.

The Hong Kong Government released a statement yesterday calling the verdict "disappointing".

[Hong Kong EASTERN EXPRESS in English on 5 April carries a similar report on page 1 which adds the following: "Lu Ping, director of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office, said yesterday that the 12-year jail term imposed on a Hong Kong journalist was 'not too heavy.' 'Xi Yang had not come to report,' he said. 'He came to pry into state secrets.'"

['The sentence will not affect Hong Kong reporters' normal reporting work. You (Hong Kong reporters) don't have such a problem.'"]

MING PAO Statement

HK0504051194 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 5 Apr 94 p a1

[Text] MING PAO's statement:

The family members of MING PAO reporter Xi Yang were notified on 1 April that the Beijing Municipal Intermediate People's Court completed the first trial of Xi Yang's case on 28 March and sentenced Xi Yang to 12 years imprisonment. At the same time, Xi Yang was deprived of political rights for two years. The sentence was made in an unopen trial, and was notified to Xi Yang's family at 0600 on the fourth day after the sentence was made. MING PAO was grieved and extremely disappointed [yi han 6695 2013] at this.

MING PAO reporter Xi Yang was arrested by the Beijing Municipal State Security Bureau on 27 September on a charge of stealing and prying into state monetary secrets. From the official arrest and prosecution to the unopen trial, the authorities only dispatched two reports through the XINHUA News Agency, saying that the monetary secrets stolen by Xi Yang "included the plan, which had not been made public, of the People's Bank of China for changing the interest rates of deposits and loans, the confidential decision of the People's Bank of China on participating in international gold trading, and other major monetary secrets." Apart from that, the authorities have never made public any concrete evidence of a crime committed by Xi Yang. In the long period of detention over six months, the authorities only arranged a 30-minute meeting between Xi Yang and his father. They were not allowed to talk about the details of the case. So far, Xi Yang's employer, legal counsel, and other family members have not been allowed to contact Xi Yang personally. In this period, we tried many times to seek help by contacting the XINHUA Hong Kong Branch, the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council, the Information Office of the State Council, the National Association of Journalists, and some Hong Kong deputies to the National People's Congress and members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference; and people in various circles also made innumerable appeals. However, Xi Yang was still given a severe sentence.

The Chinese authorities concerned just laid a general and vague charge against Xi Yang. In the period of detention, Xi Yang was completely separated from the outside. When he met with his father, they were not allowed to talk about the details of the case. Then came the secret trial and the stern sentence. All this will inevitably frustrate Hong Kong journalists who are trying to cover and report Chinese news objectively on the spot, will inevitably shake everybody's belief in Hong Kong's news freedom after 1997, and will inevitably do greater harm to China's image in the minds of Hong Kong people. China is striving to advance reforms and opening, to strengthen the system of rule of law, and to establish the market economy. However, the method that Chinese authorities used to handle Xi Yang's case obviously went against this set of correct national policies and the underlying spirit.

MING PAO will continue to make every possible effort to help Xi Yang's family seek legal assistance and go through appeal procedures. In addition, MING PAO

solemnly demands that the authorities openly make arrangements for Xi Yang's appeal and make an objective and fair final judgment by allowing Xi Yang's family members, representatives of his employer, and his legal counsel to meet him.

MING PAO follows the principle of being objective, fair, authentic, and accurate in reporting news. Such editorial principles have never changed and will never change. Xi Yang is a journalist faithful to his job. The materials revealed by the Chinese authorities do not show that Xi Yang was engaged in any activities out of line with his profession as a reporter. Xi Yang was concerned about China's reform, opening, and economic development. He wrote a large number of reports about Chinese trends that overseas readers were concerned about. Therefore, we deeply feel that the 12 years imprisonment is not only Xi Yang's personal tragedy but also the tragedy of Hong Kong's journalism. However, MING PAO will always be proud of Xi Yang and regards him as an outstanding journalist. Even if the appeal fails and Xi Yang unfortunately has to serve the prison sentence, MING PAO will still continue to take care of Xi Yang and his family as before.

Civil Servants Urged To Stay On After 1997

HK0404140094 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO OVERSEAS EDITION in Chinese 1 Apr 94 p 5

["Random Talk on Hong Kong" column by Lian Tian (6647 1131): "Live and Work in Peace and Contentment; Usher In 1997"]

[Text] Hong Kong has a large contingent of civil servants. There is a total of more than 200,000 positions, ranging from those as senior as government department heads to those as junior as street cleaners. Hong Kong's civil service system, which has taken shape and operated effectively over many years, ensures the Hong Kong Government's highly efficient operation.

Generally speaking, Hong Kong civil servants are better paid and well fed. They also understand clearly that their pay comes from Hong Kong taxpayers' money, so they work with might and main. When staying in Hong Kong, this writer, as required by my job, came into contact with government departments concerned on many occasions and had the personal experience of being warmly received by functionaries who responded to my queries and dispelled my doubts with their adept professional knowledge. Moreover, this writer witnessed scenes in which the police risked their lives to capture robbers in the street. My general feeling is that Hong Kong civil servants are of high quality and quite professional, and most of them are dedicated to their duties.

Today, Hong Kong has become the "Pearl of the East," enjoying prosperity and stability, but this success is inseparable from the efforts made by vast numbers of civil servants. As far as this writer understands, a well-knit mechanism of inspiration and supervision has been built in the Hong Kong civil service system and a stringent system

for assessing civil servants has been implemented, with rewards and punishments meted out fairly. In addition, the Independent Commission Against Corruption is responsible for monitoring corrupt practices committed by civil servants of the executive. As proved by practical experience, these measures help government organs bring their executive functions into play. The mainland also drew on Hong Kong's relevant practices in the process of studying the implementation of a civil service system.

More important is that if our country wants to realize a smooth transition when resuming the exercise of our sovereignty over Hong Kong, a stable contingent of civil servants is a very essential aspect and a direct factor. To stabilize the contingent of civil servants, it is necessary to maintain the continuity of the civil service system. Actually, issues related to civil servants have been defined clearly in the Basic Law. Under the principles of "Hong Kong people ruling Hong Kong" and "a high degree of autonomy," the Basic Law stipulates that following our country's resumption of the exercise of sovereignty over Hong Kong, civil servants serving in all Hong Kong Government departments may all remain in employment in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Regional [SAR] Government. Entering the post-transition period, with the year 1997 approaching, some misgivings have arisen among Hong Kong civil servants which are largely unnecessary worries, such as concerns over a "great reshuffle" and the possible loss of existing positions and benefits. To deal with these misgivings, the Preliminary Work Committee's political sub-group studied them as major issues and openly dispelled relevant doubts, thus more explicitly and concretely guaranteeing the future of civil servants. This move should pacify some of the civil servants who are in a state of disquiet.

The Chinese Government sets much store by the role of Hong Kong civil servants and has repeatedly made clear its wish for the continued service of Hong Kong civil servants in the SAR Government after 1997 so as to serve the people of Hong Kong. This is a sincere invitation sent by the Chinese Government. It is believed that Hong Kong civil servants—particularly the Chinese civil servants, who account for over 90 percent of the contingent—will positively orient themselves toward 1997, in a gesture of mastery, along with vast numbers of the people of Hong Kong, will live and work in peace and contentment, and will develop their capabilities to the full. In addition, the issue of having better communications, stronger ties, and closer cooperation between Hong Kong and the mainland in the post-transition period also should be placed on the agenda.

Reorganization at Hong Kong, Macao Affairs Office

*HK0504041194 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese
5 Apr 94 p A1*

[Report: "Transfer of Department-Level Officials at Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office"]

[Text] Beijing, 4 Apr (WEN WEI PO)—This newspaper has learned that the department-level officials and organs of the Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office of the State Council were recently readjusted. Beside the addition of the Hong Kong Social and Cultural Department, officials at the department level have also been readjusted as follows: Zhang Liangdong [1728 5328 2767] and Deng Qiang [6772 1730] are head and deputy head of the Hong Kong Economic Department (formerly the First Department); Xu Ze [1776 3419] and Lu Ping [0712 1627] are head and deputy head of the Hong Kong Political Affairs Department (formerly the Second Department); Zhao Bingxin [6392 4426 2946] and Wei Lingyan [5898 7117 1750] are head and deputy head of the Hong Kong Social and Cultural Department; and Chai Dongliang [2693 2639 0081] and Liu Chenlie [0491 5256 3525] are head and deputy head of the Secretarial and Administrative Department (formerly the Fourth Department).

Macao

Meeting Marks Promulgation of Macao Basic Law

*OW0404154394 Beijing XINHUA in English
1445 GMT 4 Apr 94*

[Text] Beijing, April 4 (XINHUA)—The Basic Law of the Macao Special Administrative Region reflects the "one country, two systems" principle and complies with Macao's features and reality, a senior official said here today.

Wang Hanbin, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, made the remark at a meeting to mark the first anniversary of the promulgation of the Basic Law.

He said, "as there are only five years or so for the transition period, we will follow the stipulations of the Basic Law and make preparations for transfer of power and smooth transition. It is necessary to give the whole nation, including Macao compatriots, an understanding of basic state principles and policies towards Macao through publicity on the Basic Law."

At present, the Chinese and Portuguese Governments have cooperated well and made smooth progress on the Macao issue, which will promote the smooth transition of power and the economic development and prosperity of Macao, he said.

Ma Man-kei, vice-chairman of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said that since the promulgation of the Basic Law, both the Chinese and Portuguese sides and the local legislators have reached consensus on convergence with the Basic Law.

He urged the Macao Government to cooperate more actively in accelerating various activities, including the solution of various specific issues, to ensure smooth convergence with the Basic Law.

END OF

FICHE

DATE FILMED

7 APR 1994

